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Five Cents

1 Army Officers Start Special Staff Course This Week

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kan. — A special two-months course for training officers for staff duties got under way at the Command and General Staff School here Monday. The class is composed of 91 officers chosen from all components of the Army by commanding officers who have selected them to fill special staff posts with various divisions.

Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Gruber, commandant of the school, pointed out that the course is given in two parts. First section gives a picture of a commander's problems and how his decisions are put into motion by the chief of staff; the second part stresses staff functions so that each student can specialize on the job for which he has been "earmarked."

"A unified Army" was the term used by Gen. Gruber to emphasize the main purpose sought through demonstrating to officers how to train soldiers efficiently.

\$25,000,000 More for Work at New Defense Bases

WASHINGTON — Receipt of a \$25,000,000 allotment for starting construction of facilities and structures at the eight defense bases recently acquired from Britain in exchange for old destroyers has been announced by the War Department.

Department officials disclosed that work has already started on Army bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda, and engineers soon will leave to begin work at Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana, Antigua, the Bahamas and St. Lucia. No indication of the cost of the bases has been given. The allotment was made from the "blank check" appropriation available to President Roosevelt for emergency defense needs. It brings to \$75,000,000 the amount thus far allocated for development of the bases. Secretary Knox announced a few days ago that \$50,000,000 had been set aside to start work on New Bases at the designated sites.

Guard Med. Dept. Promotion Rules Are Revised

WASHINGTON — Promotion in the Medical Department of the National Guard in the future will be based on years of service identical to those provided for the Medical Reserve Corps.

In making the announcement this week, the War Department set forth some restrictions on promotion of Medical Department officers of the National Guard: to captain, after four years' service as 1st lieutenant; to major, after five years' service as captain; to colonel, after six years' service as major; and to colonel, after seven years' service as colonel.

In initially applying the changes in promotion requirements, total length of commissioned service in the National Guard may be applied in place of service in grade,—that is, eligibility for promotion to the grade of captain, four years service; to the grade of major, nine years service; to the grade of lieutenant colonel, 15 years total service; to the grade of colonel, 22 years total service.

No medical officer serving as a battalion commander or as a regimental medical officer shall be promoted beyond the grade of colonel unless so assigned; no medical officer serving as a battalion medical officer shall be promoted beyond the grade of major while so assigned, and no medical officer serving as a company commander shall be promoted beyond the grade of captain while so assigned.

Another provision in the new regulations is that no medical officer of the National Guard will be demoted to a lower rank than the one he now holds. (Continued on Page 16)

She'll Help Make Dix Soldiers Happy

NEW YORK—On your right is Miss Ernestine Latimer, one of the two New York City women picked from among hundreds of applicants for hostess jobs at Fort Dix, N. J.

As a junior hostess, Miss Latimer will receive \$1620 a year while making things homelike for the boys.

She is a native of Three Rivers, Mich. She graduated from Battle Creek (Mich.) College, and later did research work at the University of Michigan on the effect of diet on the teeth. Miss Latimer came to New York in 1925.

—Army Times—Acme Photo

Strong Succeeds Bishop As 7th C. A. Commander

WASHINGTON — Brig. Gen. George V. Strong has been named VII corps area commander, effective Dec. 15, succeeding Maj. Gen. Percy P. Bishop. General Strong has been in charge of the War Plans Division of the General Staff.

He won the Distinguished Service Medal for his work at the front in 1918, and was also awarded the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster and the French Legion of Honor.

Brig. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow will be the new chief of the War Plans Division.

Changes Are Made In Anthem Honors

WASHINGTON — Mechanization of the Army has caused a change in the regulations that prescribe honors to be rendered when the National Anthem is played.

It was previously required that all vehicles in motion should stop when the National Anthem was played, and occupants, except drivers, should dismount and salute, while the drivers sit at "attention."

The change now prescribes that when the vehicle is brought to a halt, persons riding in passenger cars or motorcycles will dismount and salute. Occupants of other types of vehicles will remain seated at "attention" and the person in charge of the vehicle will dismount and render the hand salute.

Tank commanders will salute from the vehicle.

Sgt. Gribble Davis Retires After 30 Years in Service

NEW YORK—One of the veteran sergeants who have retired recently is First Sgt. Gribble Davis of the Service Company, 16th Inf., who had served alternate hitch for 30 years in the Army and Navy. He returned to private life on Nov. 29.

Sgt. Davis first enlisted in the Navy, back in 1906. He entered the Army in 1913 and after seven years was back in the Navy, enlisting in the Army again in 1921. Most of his military career was served as a musician but the veteran fought in several engagements in France during the World War.

San Pedro Goes to Bat for Army Band

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—What the heck good is an Army without a band, cried outraged citizens of this harbor town when the War Department announced that the only band at Fort MacArthur was to be transferred to Fort Bliss, Tex.

What made them particularly mad was that Bliss has five bands now, while all units at MacArthur have to borrow the one belonging to the 63rd Coast Artillery.

Residents wrote, wired and telephoned their Congressmen, protesting the move. For more than a decade, they said, the only Army band in Southern California had led the crack Coast Artillery unit on miles and miles of parades. If it was taken away now, all would be chaos.

Go and get one from San Francisco, they screamed. Who could imagine an Army without a band, they hollered. It would be like skittles without beer, doughnuts without coffee, moon without June.

"It's preposterous," spluttered an oldster, at a loss for other words. A few milder souls suggested that top sergeants might be taught to play the harmonica. Or the soldiers themselves could carry portable radios. They carry practically everything else, they said.

But Congress was listening. The band will stay.



Sixty-eight High-Ranking Officers Of National Guard Will Start Refresher Course Monday

FT. BENNING, Ga.—A Refresher Course especially designed for high-ranking National Guard officers is scheduled to start at the Infantry School here Monday. The course will run two weeks.

Sixty-eight high-ranking officers of the Guard, including 15 major generals, 35 brigadier generals, 11 colonels and seven lieutenant colonels arrived over the week-end for the refresher training.

Numerous demonstrations, some of which will employ large numbers of troops, are being arranged as part of the course. Included will be an attack by the 2d Armored Division, and the employment of a combat team of the 4th Division in a tactical march in the attack.

While more than a third of the 92 hours course will be devoted to the latest thought on organization, tactics and technique of divisional units and tanks, emphasis also will be on planning and preparation for training, and methods and standards of training. Other subjects will deal with supervision, control and inspection. (Continued on Page 16)

"Public Reaction" Prevents Man from Joining Army

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Stanton Jr., 28, thought he would get a chance to serve in the Army instead of face possible punishment on a federal charge of theft but "public reaction" changed that.

Judge John Caskie Collet had dismissed the charge on the defendant's promise to join the Army. That afternoon, the recruiting office accepted Stanton tentatively, subject to approval from St. Louis. The answer was "unfavorable public reaction."

Charles King, assistant district attorney, announced that the charge against Stanton would be reinstated. Meanwhile the defendant was held in the county jail.

New Unit for Calif. Guard

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Authorization of a new National Guard company of 66 men for the 115th Medical Regiment in the Los Angeles area has been received from the War Department by Guard headquarters. Adj. Gen. R. E. Mittelstaedt said the new unit would boost the Guard strength to 8,572 officers and men. The Guard strength, which stood at more than 10,000 several months ago, has been depleted by induction of various units into the Federal service.

Bombardment Commands For Two AC Generals

WASHINGTON — Two brigadier generals were assigned this week by the War Department to command bombardment wings of the expanding Army Air Force. Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, on duty at Randolph Field, Tex., will command the 4th Bombardment Wing, Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass., and Brig. Gen. Carlyle H. Wash, McChord Field, Wash., was assigned to command the 5th Bombardment Wing, Spokane, Wash.

Army Orders

Field Artillery

Matthews, Lt. Col. Jewett DeW., retired from active service.
Daly, Capt. John M., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Fetter, Capt. Randolph W., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Bliss, Tex.
McCormick, Col. Chester B., Chicago, Ill., to New York, N. Y.
Vogel, Lieut. Col. Berthold, Fort Crockett, Tex., to Hitchcock, Tex.
Morgan, Lieut. Col. Maurice, Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Camp Hulen, Tex.
Neithamer, Capt. William F., Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Camp Hulen, Tex.
Adams, Lieut. Col. Carl R., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Torrey Pines, Calif.
Warren, Lieut. Col. Albert H., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Torrey Pines, Calif.
Stewart, Lieut. Col. William R., Seattle, Wash., to Torrey Pines, Calif.
Smith, Maj. George S., Greenville, Miss., to Washington, D. C.
McBride, Lieut. Col. Robert B., Jr., Evansville, Ind., to Memphis, Tenn.
Barragan, Maj. Milo B., San Antonio, Tex., to Camp Bowie, Tex.
Randol, Col. Marshall O., Wash., D. C., to Camp Murray, Wash.
Christian, Col. James J., to Fort Knox, Ky.
Holmes, Lieut. Col. William H., to Camp Beauregard, La.
Seeligson, First Lieut. Harry G., to Randolph Field, Tex.
Mitchell, First Lieut. Robert L., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.
Holt, First Lieut. Richard B., to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

Field Artillery Reserve

Daykin, 1st Lieut. Samuel P., Taylorville, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Clapp, Capt. Winthrop S., Wash., D. C., to Auburndale, Mass.
Vincent, 1st Lieut. Joseph E., Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Philippine Dept.
Stern, 1st Lieut. Sidney, Ft. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Warren, Wyo.
Evans, 1st Lieut. William K., Youngstown, Ohio, to Langley Field, Va.
Jordan, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Jr., Shreveport, La., to Wash., D. C.
Dean, 2d Lieut. John I., Chicago, Ill., to Wash., D. C.

(Continued on Page 13)

Contracts Provide For Expansion of 5 AC Stations

WASHINGTON — Construction contracts totaling \$3,960,432 for additional housing and other facilities for the comfort and training of expanding Air Corps personnel at stations in the State of Washington and the Panama Canal Department were authorized by the War Department this week.

The Canal Department construction will amount to \$1,403,600, divided as follows: Albrook Field, \$437,900; Howard Field, \$594,500, and France Field, \$371,200.

The Washington project calls for expenditure of \$1,280,000 at Snohomish County Airport, Everett, and temporary buildings and facilities at Sunset Field, Spokane, to cost \$1,276,832.

Construction in all five of the air fields includes new barracks and messhalls for enlisted men and new quarters for officers.

Air Battle Decisive, Says U. S. Observer

NEW YORK—Belief that Britain will not lose the present war "unless she becomes careless or overconfident" was expressed by Maj. Gen. L. E. Chaney, U. S. Army Air Corps, upon his return recently from England after a month there as official observer.

Gen. Chaney characterized the aerial battle waged over the British Isles last August and September as one of the world's decisive military engagements. He is in command of the Northwest Air District.

Wyoming Shifted To Seventh C. A.

WASHINGTON — Wyoming has been transferred from the Ninth corps area to the Seventh to facilitate administration of Army posts in the Midwest.

It will now be simpler, officials say, to handle supply and traveling distances for inspectors and men attending service schools, will be lessened.

This is true especially of Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., which heretofore was controlled from Ninth corps area headquarters in San Francisco. Seventh corps area headquarters are in Omaha, Neb.

Army Has 27 More Divisions Up Sleeve

WASHINGTON—Reactivation of all 17 of the World War "National Army" divisions, plus ten others, is the Army's next great step in expansion. The move is not yet scheduled and the units will come into existence only when the national emergency is much more acute than at present.

However, these 27 divisions are already fully officered on paper and could be filled by Selectees in a comparatively short time. It is to train men for these units, that infantry replacement centers are to begin functioning in March.

Creation of the replacement centers is a necessary first step toward maintenance of our existing nine Regular and 18 National Guard divisions, too. Activation of the other 27 divisions will require long training, and will undoubtedly call for many officers now serving with Regular and Guard divisions.

The War Department say little about the Organized Reserves, the third element in our national defense. The first two, of course, are the Regular Army and the National Guard.

Reserve Better Trained Today

The Reserve now has 106,000 officers, of whom 70,000 are in combat arms (32,000 Inf., 12,000 FA, 8,000 CA and AA, 7,000 Eng., 4,000 Cav., 300 AC, 2,000 Sig. Corps). There are 35,000 in the services (21,000 in medical, dental, veterinary and sanitary units, 500 QM and the rest in ordnance, gas, etc.).

Of the 70,000 combat officers, 15,000 are now on active duty with troops. Actually, they comprise 72 per cent of the Regular Army's infantry officers today. This means that 55,000 other combat officers are still available for duty, whether with the Regular or Guard divisions or the 27 referred to.

It would be unfair to compare their efficiency with that of officers who have been serving steadily in armed units. But in comparison with those who emerged from our officers' training camps in 1917, it is commonly recognized that the 1940 group is far better trained in theory. Whether they will prove as efficient leaders in the field is something which only field duty will determine.

21 Centers To Be Built

Of this long-distant prospect, the War Department has nothing official to say. It is concerned wholly with the immediate employment of the scheduled replacement centers.

Field artillery will have three such centers, coast artillery three, engineers, quartermasters and medical corps two each, with one each for cavalry, tanks, signal corps, ordnance and chemical warfare.

None of these 21 will begin functioning immediately because the first waves of the Selectees are to be poured directly into National Guard and Regular divisions, which are in need of 400,000 additional personnel to build up to war strength. The other 400,000 to be inducted this year, instead of going direct to the old divisions, will be fed into replacement training battalions of 1000 men each.

There the infantrymen will have all the basic training of infantry for three months, cavalrymen and artillerymen likewise in their centers. At the end of that time they (and succeeding waves of Selectees in later years) will be fed as individuals into organizations as needed.

Made for Breaking Up

How rapid that need will be depends on prospects of war. Also it depends on how many men reenlist in existing divisions. It depends on what is done with the National Guard at the end of its scheduled year of active duty. Finally, it depends on what is done to activate the 27 division "skeletons"—in other words, when our "M-Day" will be at hand.

The replacement system has been carefully planned for years. In the World War when replacements were needed by combat divisions, it was necessary to get troops in a hurry by breaking up existing national army divisions—a costly and regretted procedure.

Under the present replacement center method that will no longer be necessary. The only division to be broken up will be the replacement center battalions, which are intended for that very purpose.

Bragg Receives First Quotas Of Selectees

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—First of some 390 white and 484 colored Trainees scheduled to arrive at Ft. Bragg during December came into camp Thursday and after being inducted were classified and apportioned for training. Most of the Selectees are from North Carolina while others live in nearby Southern States.

Sixty-five men arrived Thursday and the same number, respectively, on Friday and today. Other groups of 65 each were to trail in almost daily until the quota is completed.

The new buildings of the Recruit Reception Center here were erected after Aug. 16, the last construction work being completed on Nov. 18. They included several barracks, a large recreation center, infirmary, fire station, guardhouse, administration building, warehouse, post exchange, and a cafeteria mess hall that will serve 1000 men. The mess hall is equipped like a modern restaurant with water coolers, electric potato peelers, meat slicers, automatic dish washers, steam tables, cold tables and refrigerator storage space.

Lt. Col. Earl C. Ewert is commander of the Reception Center, where 23 officers are assigned to duty. A cadre of 36 noncommissioned officers and 84 privates were transferred to the Center on Nov. 18. The cadre was made up of men from other units already here. Soon the Center will have 38 officers and 300 enlisted men in its administration set-up.

As the Trainees arrived, the Reception Center personnel took them over for classification, physical examinations and preliminary training. During the first three months of training in recruit detachments, the Trainees will be taught first aid, military hygiene, military law, military courtesy, discipline, dismounted drill, the care, employment and maintenance of clothing and equipment and weapons, defense against gas and air attacks, physical training, marching and camping.

What Army Unit Can Match This Mixture Of Melting Pot Blends of the USA?

McCHORD FIELD, Wash.—Thirty-nine states, the District of Columbia and five foreign countries are represented in the personnel of the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron of the 17th Bombardment Group (medium), GHQ Air Force.

Of the states represented in this typical example of Uncle Sam's national melting pot, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas lead with from 20 to 25 men each. The Pacific slope is next with California, Oregon and Washington having 12 to 16 men each in the unit. Then comes the Middle West and widely scattered states.

The Group sergeant-major, genial Staff Sgt. Adolph Neumaier, was born in the Alps of Switzerland as was Pvt. Christian C. Schick. Italy contributed two sergeants to the squadron, Leo Melo and Rosario Cadile.

It'll Never Replace the Bugle



LOOKING KIND OF DISGUSTED, members of a regiment band of the 27th Division get instruction in stretcher-bearing when not tooting their horns. New York's National Guard troops are training at Ft. McClellan, Ala.

—Army Times-Acme Photo

Routine at Camp Blanding Laid Out For Dixie and Northern Troops

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—The 40,000 National Guardsmen who begin arriving here this month will be early risers and they'll put in a full week.

Exact hour the bugle blows has not been announced, but Lt. Col. Henry E. Walden, liaison officer, says the Guardsmen will follow the Army early-bird tradition.

"The men will be on duty 44 hours a week, but that doesn't mean they'll be marching all the time," he said.

Trainees will go through setting-up exercises upon rolling out of their bunks. Then they'll wash up and clean out their tents. After breakfast comes four hours of drill, and more of the same in the afternoon. Saturday afternoons and Sundays will be days of rest.

Athletic competition between the various units, movies in the 2000-seat theater tent, swimming in Kingsley lake and other activities will help the soldiers enjoy their free time.

Much of the entertainment and recreational program will go into full swing with the arrival of the Dixie (31st) Division. The entire division, numbering more than 20,000 men

Men of Texas Cavalry Unit Believe They'll Be Gone Quite a Spell

DALLAS, Tex. — "We won't be coming back next year," chorused the 112th Cavalry, a regiment of the Texas National Guard, as their train pulled out of Union Terminal last week for Bliss, border station near El Paso.

Rumors have it that after Guard troops get a few months' seasoning in the area of mesquite and tangled greasewood, the regulars on the border will be edged out and probably sent to states outside continental United States. Then likely the Texas Cavalry will be held on duty along the border.

Any way it was so rumored the armories, on the train around the table where you hear all the news before it happens. The Dallas horsemen simply believe it will be their turn to take care of the border situation.

The Cavalrymen rode in Pullman and meals were cooked in baggage cars en route. Infantry and cavalry units of the Dallas Guard meanwhile, left for Brownwood week to serve at camp Bowie, a cantonment for the main body of state soldiery. The Guardsmen have been receiving basic instruction in their armories with physical examinations in order as Army doctors found time to handle the men.

Eighth Corps Staff Now Is Complete

FT. SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—General staff of the Eighth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, has been rounded out with the arrival of Col. H. Slaughter at this post.

Following his arrival from University of Iowa, where he has been assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Slaughter assumed his duties as Chief of Staff.

Other members of the staff Lt. Col. William C. Chase, Jr., A. White and William W. Eagle. Col. Eagles, who has been on duty with the CCC section at Corps Headquarters, will serve as assistant Chief of Staff in charge of personnel and supply. Col. Chase is assistant for military intelligence, formerly was on duty as instructor in the Command and General School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. White, who has been on special duty at the Army War College, is assistant for plans and training.

Armed to Gunbells, Transport Sails For Alaska With 75th C. A. Men

SEATTLE—The wives of 75th Coast Artillery men held back the tears until the St. Mihiel scuttled back and away from the pier on its trip to Anchorage, Alaska.

Seven hundred fifty soldiers and officers lined the rails as the ship sailed. The women smiled and waved from the dock. As the Army transport slipped into the harbor mist their faces calmed.

"It's just like wartime," a field officer's wife said. "We're sending our men thousands of miles away and we don't know when we'll ever see them again."

With the cooperation of the press, the War Department had managed to keep the sailing secret until the last moment. Only wives and relatives of the soldiers were allowed on the dock, which had been guarded by the 10th Engineers ever since the ship arrived from San Francisco last week.

There was enough ammunition on board to blow up Seattle harbor. The sailing was a combat embarkation—the troops carried a full supply of ammo for all their weapons.

The regiment's 12 75-mm anti-aircraft guns were lashed on the after-deck. Twenty-four 37-mm AA guns were stowed below. All deck space not taken up by the 75s was occupied by automotive equipment—37 vehicles and eight field generators. About 45 additional pieces of rolling stock were left behind to be shipped to Alaska on another transport.

The regiment arrived just before sailing time, led by Col. John H. Hood. They were driven over from Fort Lewis in three convoys.

The 15th Infantry band played "God Bless America." The soldiers tried to sing, but they were drowned out by the voices of the women on the dock. Just as the ship cast off there was a shower of tax tokens on the floor of the pier.

Artillerymen Show Skill In First Gun Practice

CAMP McQUAIDE, Calif. — Well riddled by one-pounder shells fired over a 1½-mile course, a 4x6 foot target was set up near the flagpole of the 250th C. A. this week.

It was the first trophy of a year's schedule shooting by the outfit. The practice, with the target towed offshore, was held in preparation for firing of the 155-mm guns in February.

Preparedness Program at Post

FT. HANCOCK, N. J.—Night drills and all types of intensive training activities featured a military preparedness program here last week. Schools for officers and noncoms were in full swing during the week.

Christmas Carols at Post

FT. DUPONT, Del. — Chaplain Samuel E. Donald has organized a group to sing Christmas carols. The singers were recruited at the community song service, which is a regular feature at this post.

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Soldier-Sailor Aid Aim of Jewish Welfare Group

WASHINGTON—A program to aid American soldiers and sailors in their religious and recreational needs was adopted here this week at a conference of Jewish welfare leaders from four states and the District of Columbia.

Frank L. Weil, president of the National Jewish Welfare Board, told the delegates that the National Unitarian Welfare Committee for Defense, which was formed during the World War, has been revived.

The national committee's duty, Weil said, "will be to create a dynamic democracy and positive 'regiment' by providing recreation, spiritual opportunities and companionship for soldiers and sailors on brief leave from ships or camps in various communities."

This committee again will function as an interdenominational body. It is to be composed of the YMCA, Jewish Welfare Board, National Catholic Welfare Council and the Salvation Army, but will be slightly smaller than in 1917.

The former name of the welfare organization was the Pennsylvania Middle Atlantic Federation of the Y. M. W. H. A.'s and Kindred Associations. It was voted at the conference here to change that name to the Middle Atlantic Section of the Jewish Welfare Board.

In order to provide local aid to Jewish members of the armed forces, the Army-Navy committee of the Federation of the Jewish Welfare Board is giving special instructions to its 50 members. Morris Cafritz is the chairman.

Army and Navy representatives told the conference delegates although these branches are both going far toward taking care of the welfare of soldiers, it must not be inferred that the help of outside organizations is not needed. Among the military representatives who addressed the delegates were Capt. Robert D. Workman, Chief of Navy Chaplains, and Maj. George W. Hine, of the Army's Morale Division.

Three Sergeants Now Flying Cadets;



PROUD AND HAPPY are these three soldiers, just appointed air cadets from a single Randolph Field unit. Left to right: Sgt. Justin C. Lubojasky, Staff Sgt. John H. Akin, and Staff Sgt. John C. Watson.

—Army Air Corps Photo

Named from Single Squadron

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—For the first time in the memory of anyone at this post, three Air Corps sergeants in the same squadron were appointed air cadets this week. They left almost immediately for Lakeland, Fla., where they will receive their primary training in the first class organized at the Lincoln School of Aeronautics.

All three had been working toward commissions for some time. Sgt. Justin C. Lubojasky is a graduate of West Point Prep at Camp Bullis, Tex., and was working in the recruiting office at Randolph when he received

word of his appointment. Twenty-one, he is the youngest of the group.

Staff Sgt. John H. Akin, 23, is a private pilot in his own right and owns a Lincoln trainer. He flew all over that section of Texas before being tapped for the air cadets.

Randolph's basketball team, the Army League champions, will miss Staff Sgt. John C. Watson, 24. He was their outstanding guard for the past two seasons. At work he was operations clerk and NCO in charge of the recruiting office at the field.

All three sergeants were members of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron.

Airacobra Cannon Blasts Target in Gunnery Tests

WASHINGTON — Comprehensive tests of the P-39 (Airacobra) pursuit plane are continuing at Selfridge and Patterson Fields, with pilots reporting "satisfactory results." Lieutenants K. S. Garman, W. W. Korges, L. M. Sanders, W. C. Armstrong, J. S. Evans, R. F. Rudell and Brewster Ward have been doing most of the testing.

Widely publicized as an "American innovation," the single-engine, single-seater pursuit fighter mounts a 37 mm. Cannon which fires through the propeller hub. Last week tests of the armament were concluded at a Lake Ontario target range.

During the gunnery tests, 40,000 rounds of machine gun and 500 rounds of 37 mm. ammunition were expended. Pilots reported "great accuracy" of fire with the cannon, and a relatively high performance with the machine guns.

Authoritative sources revealed that the manufacturers have orders for approximately 1600 of the swift fighters, half of them for Britain. Predictions are that the British would find them extremely effective against enemy bombers.

The Royal Air Force's best fighter planes, armed with eight machine guns, "virtually have to saw a wing or tail assembly off a German bomber to disable it," they said. But a single, well placed shot from an Airacobra's cannon is expected to do the trick.

Training Schedule Tougher

PLATTSBURG BKS., N. Y.—Soldiers at this post are getting into a phase of training that calls for lots of long marches with full equipment, scouting and patrolling, musketry firing, and close and extended order drill. Recruits continue to arrive daily in groups of 20 or more at a time.

Following the usual recruit training period, the Trainees are assigned to units of the 26th Inf. Thirty-two officers reported for duty during November. Several of these returned from detached service at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Ex-Barnstormer, Now Soldier, Tells How It Feels to Jump From Plane

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Anybody at this station desiring information on parachute jumping usually asks Pvt. Ronald Colwell about it. Before he joined the Army last October he was an exhibition 'chute jumper for 11 years.

He'll tell you that a human does not lose consciousness after falling from a high altitude. There is a temporary loss of hearing, at times, but no sensation of dizziness. A jumper hardly knows he is falling until he gets close to the ground. The feeling is that of being suspended from a sky hook, says Colwell.

He claims the most dangerous thing in jumping is slipping the chute to change direction. Sometimes the balloon collapses and the jumper plummets to earth.

Once Private Colwell was 27 weeks in the hospital. During a jump at

the 1932 Ohio State Fair, he was blown by a high wind against the wall of a football stadium. He came out of that with fractures of both shoulders, seven broken ribs, a cracked thigh-bone, injured knee cap and wrist.

But he still believes parachute jumping is safe. "Accidents are caused by carelessness. The good jumpers die in bed," he declares.



Private Colwell

Trainees Sent to Holabird

FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, Md.—A group of 21 District of Columbia trainees were assigned this week to duty at the large Army transport center at Camp Holabird, Md., less than a week after their induction here. They left with 150 others from the 3d Corps Area for the authorized-unit development center.

Greek Soldiers' Ballet Skirt Is a Fustanella

ATHENS—It's only the guards of honor and a few special troops that wear the ballet-skirted fustanella, one of the characteristic national costumes of the modern Greeks.

Greece's mountain troops, known as "evzones," are among the troops that cling to the Hellenic wilt contraption of dress that has 47 triangular double pieces of fabric gathered to a broad girdle. The word "evzone" means "well-girdled."

This ballet-skirt affair has been worn by peasants of Northwestern Greece for centuries and one could hardly ask them to give it up now. Fact is, they like it, and when it comes to fighting in the garb, all reports seem to indicate that the ruffles do not get in the soldiers' way.

For dress wear and in summer, the white fustanella is worn alone. But in winter and for campaigning in bad weather, a heavy blue or khaki overcoat or tunic kilt is worn over the fustanella. This tunic looks much like a voluminous white petticoat.

Greek soldiers as a whole wear conventional uniforms like those of the average soldier.

One of the familiar sights in Athens is the sprucely uniformed evzones who stand guard before the King's palace, at the tomb of the unknown soldier, the ministry of war and other public places.

We'll Be A-Rollin' Along Just A-singin' a Song

WASHINGTON—Reduced holiday round-trip train rides at one cent a mile—in coaches between all points in the nation—will be offered men in military uniform.

In making the announcement this week, the Association of American Railroads stated that the low fare would be available from Dec. 14 to Jan. 14 and will apply to all men of the Army, Navy and Marines on furlough.

Dix Yule Season Is Rest Period

FORT DIX, N. J.—Practically all wheels will stop turning here during the period from Dec. 21 to Jan. 2 to provide holiday furloughs for all hands.

Only the minimum number of men needed to operate the post normally will be kept on duty. Furloughs will be granted to trainees who have completed the required two weeks of partial quarantine.

Those who remain on the post during the holiday period will not have to attend retreat formations on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. They will also be excused from reveille formations at these times. The order was made effective this week to provide more freedom to men who are otherwise able to go home on these days.

Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell also promised Wednesday Half-holidays to men of the 44th Division after completion of the initial training period about the end of January.

41st Division Sends 38 Men to Special Schools

CAMP MURRAY, Wash.—Orders to attend special service schools have been received by 29 additional officers of the 41st Division. Maj. Gen. George A. White, commander, said this brought the total of officers going to school from here to 87 for the year.

Nine enlisted men also have been named from this station to attend special service schools, bringing the total to 30 this year.

New School Offers Air Corps Students Greater Opportunities to Join Units As Non-Commissioned Officers

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich.—Ambitious Army Air Corps recruits are getting additional opportunities to advance at a training school established here to provide "general purpose" non-commissioned officers for units of the expanding air corps.

Believed to be the first of its kind in this branch of the service, the school enrolls outstanding corporals and privates. It is organized in the 31st Pursuit Group, GHQ Air Force.

Capt. John F. Egan, World War pilot and present commander of the 40th Pursuit Squadron, has been appointed director of the new school. He will teach military organization and head the instructional staff, members of which were selected primarily for their soldierly qualities.

Assistant Director is 2nd Lt. John D. Gillespie, who in addition will assume duties of drill instructor and inspecting officer.

Forty outstanding corporals and privates comprise the school's first student body. Ten are chosen from each squadron.

On completion of their training they will be designated as basic non-commissioned officers as well as their regular specialty. During the course all students live in one barracks under the command of Staff Sgt. John Rohloff, 39th Pursuit Squadron. This arrangement is expected to foster greater cooperation among the future non-commissioned officers, who are now known as trainees.

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They Will Not Lead

There is a homely, moth-eaten saying, "Those who would lead, must first learn to follow."

During this hustle and confusion incident to building rapidly a vast army out of more unimilitary elements than military elements, perhaps it would be worthwhile to call it back to mind.

Promotions are being handed down from higher authority like bunches of bananas. And with good reason too. So many leaders are needed that the old measures of leadership must necessarily be liberalized so that there will be enough officers and non-coms in key positions to leaven and direct the great mass of new manpower.

It would be strange indeed if some of the old Sergeants, who earned their chevrons the hard way by years of painstaking effort, did not look with a jaundiced eye on the many "upstarts" now being promoted after only a few weeks or months of experience.

The Regulars and Guardsmen non-coms have been told repeatedly by higher authority that they must handle the new citizen-soldiers with care, see that they are comfortable, see that they are entertained. Like the good soldiers they long ago proved themselves to be, some of them are biting down hard on their chewing tobacco, counting slowly to 10, 20 and 30 and swallowing some opinions which occasionally cry for utterance. They are and they will continue to be on their toes to make the year of training as easy as possible for the Selectees, consistent of course with what must be accomplished in the way of hardening and training.

Perhaps someone ought to tell the Selectees, those few who may not be aware of it, that a "pampered" army is not going to be able to stop an enemy who can march 30 miles a day for weeks on end and get there fresh as a daisy, spoiling for a fight.

It is true that the Regulars and Guards have been ordered to show consideration to the Selectees, but that order should imply a similar consideration on the part of the Selectees for the Regulars and Guards who must train them.

The smart, young and quick citizen-soldier noncoms have a lot on the ball and will be important cogs in the new army, as was proved in the last war. But, in the words of an old-timer recently, "They've got their stripes, but they've got a hell of a lot to learn."

One of the things they might learn right off the bat is that they can learn a lot more by beginning with the idea of following the orders of their officers and the advice of older, more seasoned stripers of equal rating. By following, they will learn to be better leaders, will get ahead faster and will therefore be of more value to the Army and to their country.

Unless they learn to follow, they will not long be clothed with the authority of leadership.

Fortunately, it is not necessary to tell this to many of the men now being inducted into the service. That may be one good reason for calling them Selected MEN.

Tough Problem

In a talk the other day, the Chief of Staff mentioned a tough problem confronting the Army. It is perhaps the toughest problem of all the Army must solve because it just about includes all the others.

He said that a big advantage enjoyed by the Nazis over their opponents lay in the fact that the Nazis knew where and when they were to attack and by what means. Therefore, when they trained for conquest, they trained for certain specific assignments.

Their victims on the other hand did not know where, how or when they were to be attacked. Hence, they had to visualize all the conceivable plans the Nazis might evolve and try to be ready for any or all of them.

That is precisely the disadvantage under which the U. S. Army must

Other NEWS OF THE ARMY Years

December 1
1890:—General Miles and Buffalo Bill received orders to arrest Sitting Bull as a measure of promoting peace. They began preparations for carrying out the orders.

December 2
1823:—Policy of the Monroe Doctrine announced by President Monroe.

1899:—General March, in pursuit of Aguinaldo, encountered the rear guard of the Filipino insurgent at Tila Pass. In the battle which followed, 51 natives were killed, including Gen. Del Pilar. The American casualties were two killed and nine wounded.

December 3
1900:—Hazing at the Military Academy was investigated after the death of Oscar L. Booz, attributed to his being forced to drink tabasco sauce. The Congressional Committee could not find affirmative evidence.

December 4
1783:—Continental officers gathered at Frances' Tavern to tender a farewell banquet to General Washington.

1899:—At Vigan, Luzon, P. I., Pvt. James McConnell, Co. B 33d Inf., fought for hours lying between two dead comrades. His hat pierced, his clothing plowed through by bullets and his face cut and bruised by flying gravel. The beleaguered soldiers were extricated when Lt. Col. James Parker, 45th Inf., USV., with a small detachment routed the enemy.

December 5
1864:—At Murfreesboro, Drummer William Magee, 33d N. J. Inf., in a charge was first to reach an enemy battery. Calling on two men

for assistance, Magee mounted the horses and drove the Confederate gun into the Union lines.

1906:—At La Paz, Leyte, P. I., Sgt. Seth Weld, Co. L, 8th U. S. Inf., with his right arm cut open by a bolo, went to the assistance of a Constabulary officer and a fellow soldier who were surrounded by about 40 Pulajanes. Using his disabled rifle as a club, he beat off the assailants and rescued the men. Weld was commissioned and retired as a colonel.

December 6
1900:—Troop A, 4th Cavalry, engaged in a bitter fire fight against Filipino insurgents at Rio Chico Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands.

1876:—Lt. Frank D. Baldwin, with three companies of the 5th Inf., drove Sitting Bull's warriors to the Bad Lands after a sharp skirmish.

December 7
1899:—Crossing the Rio Grande Cagayan, P. I., Lt. George H. McMaster, commanding Co. H, 24th Inf., was held up at the river by rifle fire from well entrenched insurgents on the opposite bank. The lieutenant called for volunteers to swim the river. Privts. E. M. Monroe and Gus Williams were the first to respond. The officer and five men entered the water under heavy fire, swam across and established a position which they held until reinforcements arrived.

1899:—Lt. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf., with two soldiers, fashioned a raft and crossed the river with ammunition to assist Lt. McMaster.

1862:—At Prairie Grove, Ark., after two regiments had failed to carry their objective, the 37th Illinois Inf., led by Lt. Col. John C. Black charged the enemy and captured a battery of field guns.

Reminiscence

I've pillowed my head in a stable,
I've slept with my back in the mud,
And I've lain down at night
Full of cooties and fright
With my feet in another man's blood.

I've chewed on black bread in a cellar,
I've fed on bull beef in the woods,
And right here I'll confess,
When it came time to mess,
What ever they had was the goods.

I've wallowed in mud to my boot tops,
I've ridden through rain you could cut,
And I've sat in the sun,
Dodging shells from the Hun
When my caissons were stuck in a rut.

I sweated and swore at Lassigny,
I swore and I froze at the Marne,
But I warmed at the fire,
Of my good colonel's ire,
When I kicked 'cause I slept in a barn.

I've talked Dutch with the Frenchmen at Nancy,
I've talked French to the Dutch at St. Mihiel
And I tried Portuguese
On a guy with bare knees,
But I swooned when he answered, "Ah weel."

I've waded through half of their rivers,
I've "spotted" from most of their trees,
And I've crawled for a mile
In a quadruped style,
Through the mud on my hands and my knees.

I've taken it all as I found it,
Whether dished up by Fate or by Chance,
And I know as I write,
'Though I'm not happy, quite,
I'm dammed glad I soldiered in France.

—NORMAN SHANNON HALL

17 Msg: All Hams—Here's a 73 from "WAR"

WASHINGTON—As a further extension of the activities of the Army Amateur Radio System, American

work in the business of training a great defense army. For this reason, you read one day that ski troops are being developed to meet a possible need for mountain troops in the north, parachute troops are being trained against a possible need, panzer divisions are being trained in case they are needed against similar divisions of the enemy.

We can not prepare for the next war, because we do not know what the next war will be like. What we must prepare for is the war which is past and, as nearly as military intelligence permits, for the war now going on.

What happened to France is at least partly due to the fact that France was preparing in the 1930's for a war which happened in 1914-18. Only the Nazis and to a less extent Italians were prepared for a 1939-40 war, possible to them since they set the date for it 10 years ago.

The Army's critics should give this point consideration during the next four years. It may temper adverse criticism while they are kibitzing the Army's training program.

civilian operators now are allowed to communicate with the War Department Radio Net Control Station, "WAR," located in the national capital, at certain specified hours.

In making this announcement, the War Department explained that the new rule was aimed at fostering closer relations between radio amateurs and the Army Signal Corps, as well as to encourage membership in the AARS.

Present plans call for the use by "WAR" of 4025 kc. frequency on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights of each week between the hours of 7 and 8 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, to establish communication with amateur stations on the 3500-4000 kc. amateur frequency band. In addition, "WAR" will operate on 13,320 kc. between 10 and 11 p. m. on these nights in order to listen for calls from amateurs on the 1400-14400 kc. amateur band.

Special "QSL" cards in commemoration of the occasion will be sent to amateur stations working "Washington Army Radio," whose powerful signals are heard worldwide daily during the regular operations in the War Department Radio Net.

Il Duce Doesn't Like Bayonets



—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Dozen Basic Types of Bombs Used in War on Britain

London—In their efforts to blast the British isles into submission the Nazi yoke, the Germans are using at least a dozen basic types of bombs but have in addition many other kinds that combine one or more principles of the others.

Two main types—time bombs, which operate with built-in clockwork or chemicals that get in their work through delayed action, and contact bombs—cover all the variations in construction. Contact bombs and torpedoes explode upon striking the earth or their objectives. Time bombs may explode from a few seconds to several days after landing.

Weight of time bombs ranges from 25 to 2200 pounds but few of these run lighter than 250 pounds. The most dreaded of the German bombs is the 220-pounder often referred to as the "aerial torpedo" or "land mine." It is particularly difficult for bomb-removal squads to handle.

Delayed action bombs are the most widely used by raiders from across the channel. Sometimes their action is delayed for as long as eight days, the explosion being timed by clockwork or powder-train and acid fuses.

Clockwork and acid fuses are used for all of the slow-type bombs. The acid system calls for use of a sealed-partitioned metal chamber, half filled with nitric acid and the other half containing sulfuric acid. After the two acids eat through the metal, they mix and form Aqua Regia, "Royal Water," which was known back as far as the middle ages. This generates heat to detonate the primer or it can be made to nitrate a bit of cotton for firing the bomb.

One type of aerial missile designed for killing people weighs from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a long rod that strikes the ground first, and as this plunges back into the weapon a percussion cap is set off, firing the bomb. It does little good for persons

near such a bomb to lie down as the horizontal pattern of fire spreads low and quite a distance.

Then there is the "Molotov Bread basket," a multiple incendiary bomb was used by the Russians against the Finns. It consists of myriad incendiaries assembled in one container. Specially-constructed spirals of the container spin it rapidly as it hurtles earthward.

Bombs Are Chuted

Another of the most dreaded types of bombs is one that weighs a ton or more, is about ten inches in diameter and around ten feet long. It is dropped by parachute. They explode on contact but naturally are inaccurate as to hitting objectives. They are the ones often referred to as "land mines," they make practical no crater but demolish everything on the ground over a wide area surrounding the strike center.

No matter how high a bomb is released, it comes down at an angle. Londoners have learned to avoid bomb dangers. They can almost tell whether the bomb on its way is a timer, a contact, a land mine or an aerial incendiary.

Another bomb favored by the Nazis is the oil type that ignites and spreads tenacious oily fire wherever it strikes.

Virtually all incendiary bombs have aluminum heads two and a half inches in diameter that contain a chemical that burns with intense heat at the moment of contact. They are easy to put out. The oil bombs are filled with a substance that looks like crank-case drainings or a hard special oil so sluggish it will hardly flow until ignited. Then it flows rapidly and spreads as its temperature rises. It is extremely hazardous.

High explosive bombs usually come in sizes, roughly 100-pound, 250, 500 and 1000 pounds. They are dropped in "sticks"—three at a time landing along a straight line, about 100 yards apart.

It is interesting to note that German bombs and those the English use have opposite techniques of construction. The English bombs have heavy shell casing and are designed to damage only partially by concussion and flying fragments whatever they hit. German types are shelled and aimed at demolishing almost entirely by concussion. "Land mine" illustrates this to perfection.

The English, in developing the "bomb-sense" have come to consider as a dud any bomb that fails to explode within 96 hours after it lands.

Bay State Guardsmen Have Their Own 'West Point'

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Every other weekend from September to June about 175 young National Guardsmen have been coming to Camp Curtis Guild from all parts of the state to carry on study courses that will eventually make them officers in the Guard.

These weekend classes have been in progress since 1913, except for a discontinuance between 1917-1927 beginning with the World War.

The Massachusetts Military Academy is the only school of its kind in the country. Because it trains officers for National Guard duty, it is called that Army component's "West Point."

Although the requirements call for a high school education, 60 per cent of the students have had college training. Age requirements range from 19 to 26, while minimum height is five feet four inches. The physical examination is the same given every officer.

Candidates for cadetships are given a difficult written examination and a mental test. Each man is questioned orally by the academic board before he is accepted.

Intensity is the keynote of all instruction at the academy. Into the 24-hour week-end sessions, the cadets are expected to cram the equivalent of three weeks of college work. It is a special form of instruction and requires a special kind of receptivity. The cadets are not learning to be soldiers they got that in their own regiments, and they had to excel as soldiers or they would not have been recommended for the school. Most of them are noncommissioned officers in the Guard.

"Hurryup! Hurryup!"

Because "time's a-wasting" every minute they're at class, probably the most familiar phrases to cadet ears are:

"Quickly, gentlemen! . . . Come, come, here at the academy speed and precision are essential . . . Diaphragms up!"

So they hop to it.

Here is a typical program of instruction for the first class (seniors):

SATURDAY:
2:30-3:00—Inspection, drill, company officers.
3:00-3:45—Drill, by classes.
4:00-4:45—Rifle marksmanship.
5:00-5:45—Conference; chemical warfare.
6:00-6:35—Supper.
7:00-7:45—Conference; communications.
8:00-8:45—Conference; combat principles.
9:00-9:45—Meeting with Capt. Carew.
10:30 —Taps and lights out.

Except that they go to chapel on Sunday, next day's program is much like the previous one. There's drill in the morning, more conferences throughout the day on logistics, supply, transportation and machine gun mathematics, and a battalion review at two o'clock in the afternoon. Then the cadets get ready for the trip back to their outfits—or home, if they are not on active service.

Pay Goes to State

They are paid 4½ cents a mile for traveling expenses. Although the school is officially recognized by the War Department, no federal aid is given. Each man is given four dollars for attending each two-day session, but this is signed over beforehand to Lt. Col. Patrick F. O'Brian, the school commandant. The money is placed in with the state appropriation to operate the academy.

The policy of filling the lower commissioned grades in the National Guard by appointment of graduates of the school has proved successful. The school's reputation has spread far. Recently a letter arrived from an officer in Puerto Rico asking for information on the methods of organizing such a school. Ohio attempted to form a school for officers, but it didn't follow through. At least one graduate of the Massachusetts Military Academy has been commissioned an officer in the National Guard of another state.

Cadets address each other as "comrade" and wear a special uniform supplied by the state. The outfit consists of light slacks and an OD service blouse with blue stripes on the sleeves, or chevrons. No Sam Browne belt, of course.

Learn to Dance

After completing the three-year course, cadets take a grueling four-hour written examination before a federal board. When his papers are marked "satisfactory," the cadet is eligible to become a second lieutenant in the National Guard.

Two formal dances are held each year at the Cambridge Armory. And the girls have to come without escort. When a girl enters the building, she tells a runner whom she has

come to see. "Partner for Mr. Crosby," yells the runner, and Mr. Crosby makes a mad dash for the entrance. The cadets are allowed to take their girls home after the dance. Dancing lessons are a part of the school curriculum. It would give the school a black eye (according to one cadet) "if any one of our men were found leaning against the wall in the shape of a wall-flower."

The demerit system is present at every stage of the school program. The food costs an average of 38 cents a meal. And if any cadet leaves food on his plate, he is likely to find several demerits listed against his name for "gluttony."

Calif. Church Group Approves Army's Vice Stand

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Full approval of the War Department's recent plea for civic cooperation in the matter of seeking wholesome conditions in Army camp localities, has been given by the California Church Council.

The Army's plea and its policy of providing recreation for soldiers in the camps was stated in a recent announcement from the War Department. To this statement, Rev. Norman W. Pendleton, legislative representative of the northern area of the Church Council, which had protested the proximity of liquor and vice establishments to Army posts, answered:

"The statement of the Army was a very good one. I am sure that some plan can be worked out between the Army authorities and citizens' groups to provide proper and wholesome entertainment for soldiers when off duty."

"Of course, we know that the Government—including both the Army and the Navy—is interested in developing the boys to the highest perfection from all points of view. Conditions against which we protested have sprung up overnight, so to speak, and I expect and believe that those conditions will be remedied."

In its statement asking the cooperation of civic organizations in helping to protect soldiers from intemperance and vice when they are off duty, the War Department pointed out that "the sale of intoxicating liquors on military posts is prohibited by Army regulations, which are strictly enforced," and that healthful and wholesome entertainment is furnished at the posts and camps so as to encourage soldiers to avoid the temptations found off the Army reservations."

"The Army is interested in the soldier while he is on or off the reservation," the War Department announcement continued, "and looks to the civilian communities adjacent to Army posts and camps to clean up undesirable facilities for soldiers who are on pass or furlough, and to supply instead facilities wherein the men may find wholesome recreation."

Volunteer Fills Quota

SEATTLE, Wash.—Donald W. Hayton, who volunteered for Army service and thus relieved Induction Board No. 4 of the necessity of drafting its one-man quota, reaped returns for his act.

The General Insurance Co. of America, his employer, presented Hayton with one month's salary, said his job would be waiting for him when he completed the year's training.

The University of Washington Post of the American Legion presented him with a book, "Our Sons at War," authored by Lee McCullen, a member of the post and veteran of the Lost Battalion. Hayton is a graduate of the university.

Red Cross Nurse Assigned

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Miss Rhoda Anne Ziesler, 24, Red Cross nurse, has received orders directing her to report to Ft. Custer, Mich., on Dec. 16 for a year's service "with the U. S. Army." It was believed she was the first Wisconsin nurse to be called to active duty as a volunteer under a recently initiated Red Cross program for participation in defense preparations.

Students Get It Quickly at Monroe



A COLLEGE education, or two years of it, is condensed into three months at Ft. Monroe's school for master gunners. The men with the surveying instrument at left will fire the Army's big coastal guns some day. At top is a class in radio, and in center a group of auto mechanics.

Students Get Theory and Practice In All Phases of Instruction At Coast Artillery's School

WASHINGTON—If you have six months in the Army and are just dying to be an electrician, a master gunner, automobile mechanic or a radioman, now's your chance to apply for the three-month course at Fort Monroe's Enlisted Specialist School in Virginia.

Examinations for entrance will be held December 16 and once a month thereafter.

Students are taught the theory and mathematics of their chosen subject, and then given practical work in labs at the school. These are fully equipped.

There is a complete automotive course for would-be mechanics. All the instructors are expert in their line and much practical work is done. The course also includes related work, such as welding, and the students get additional experience in the school garage.

The most modern and advanced ideas are used in the radio course of the Coast Artillery school. Instructors maintain contact with radio manufacturers in order to adopt the latest things available in the field. Commercial trouble-shooting and repair work is taught. A graduate of this course, besides being a valuable soldier, is qualified to be a commercial radio repair shop foreman.

The master gunner's course is similar to civil engineering. Surveying, drafting, mechanical drawing and college grade mathematics are among the subjects taught. Except for a few cultural subjects, this

Dinner Honors Col. Schroeter

WINSTED, Conn.—A testimonial dinner in honor of Col. Otto H. Schroeter on the occasion of his retirement from active duty as commanding officer of the 193d Field Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, was given recently at the Taft Hotel in New Haven.

Writers Marvel At Height of Texas Troops

FORT SAM HOUSTON — Newspapermen here on a tour of inspection wondered out loud if Texas just naturally grew her sons tall. Throughout their officially escorted tour of Army posts from East to West, the writers hadn't seen so many sky-reaching soldiers as they did here.

Maj. Gen. Walter Kreuger, 8th Corps commander, felt the same way. He glowed with pride as row after row of the 2nd Division troops, with full packs and steel helmets, marched by. They looked like the tallest body of soldiers in the U. S.

"Look at them," General Kreuger said. "Man for man, they can lick any troops you can find." (German, Italian and Japanese papers, please copy.)

It was the caliber of the raw human material, however, and the spirit of all concerned that impressed the observers most. For there were noticeable defects, not only in shortages of modern weapons but evidence that the units were not fully trained.

"Seventy-five per cent of them are recruits," General Kreuger explained. "We have had to split up units to form cadres for new divisions and except for a few noncoms, practically all the men have less than three months service."

"We only allow 15 minutes a day for close order drill and I'd like to cut that to ten. There is so much else for a man to learn in the modern Army."

Contracts for AA Firing Center & Plants Are Let

WASHINGTON—Contracts for a shell-loading plant near Burlington, Ia.; an ammonia plant near Morgantown, W. Va., a shell-loading plant near Union Center, Ind., and an AA firing center to be constructed near Wilmington, N. C., have been announced by the War Department.

The shell-loading plant near Burlington will cost \$9,822,000; the one near Union Center, \$77,330; the ammonia plant, \$15,000,000, and the firing center, \$9,000,000.

The firing center will be built on leased land and will provide housing and facilities for six white and two colored CA regiments (AA; semi-mobile). The ocean stretch adjacent to the center will be used as a firing range. Buildings to be constructed include the usual cantonment types.

Ft. Ord Bristles for Action With Payroll Snatch Rumor, But Nothing Happens

FT. ORD, Calif.—It would have been just too bad if robbers had attempted to carry out a reported plan to snatch the \$440,000 Ft. Ord payroll last week. The reservation bristled for action as the ghost walked by.

Military police, a sheriff's force, police squad and several FBI plain clothes men were on hand as the money arrived from Frisco. Los Angeles police had warned the sheriff that a swarthy man and accomplices planned to snatch the roll. Sheriff Alex Bordges then informed the Army authorities and guns were poised at all angles of the compass as the money arrived. But payday went on without further incident.

U. S. Officers to Help Train Costa Rican Army

SAN JOSE, C. R.—The little Army of Costa Rica will be trained by U. S. officers starting in January. It was announced officially here. The U. S. military mission will spend several months with the Costa Rican Army. The Central American country will pay only the expenses of the American mission and not salaries of its personnel.

Fast 10-Ton Tank Reported To Be Undergoing Tests

OLD WESTBURY, L. I.—A tank powered with a diesel engine in the rear and with eight large rubber-tired wheels, chain driven, is reported to be under going tests on an estate near Roosevelt Field.

The tank is said to carry a crew of four men and to be capable of 80 miles an hour speed. It can carry two machine guns and a large turret gun and is said to weigh about ten tons. Attached to the four wheels on each side is a shock absorber and the tank is armored with heavy steel plates, the report stated.

War Dept. Outlines Training Cadres

Here are the Infantry Replacement Center cadres, together with their classes and types and the Regular Army organizations from which they will be drawn, as provided for in the War Department's establishment of Groups of Training Battalions for handling the seasoning of Selectees in the current defense program:

| IV Corps Area, Replacement No. 1, Macon, Ga. | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cadre No. | Class of Cadre | Parent | |
| 1st Trng. Bn. | Hq. Company | To be announced | |
| 2nd " | " | Service Company | prior to |
| 3rd " | " | Antitank Company | February 15, 1941 |
| 4th " | " | Hvy Wpns. Company | |
| 5th " | " | " | |
| 6th " | " | " | |
| 7th " | " | Rifle Company | |
| 8th " | " | " | 8th Inf. (Ft. Benning, Georgia) |
| 9th " | " | " | 22nd Inf. (Ft. McClellan, Ala.) |
| 10th " | " | " | 22nd Inf. (Ft. McClellan, Ala.) |
| 11th " | " | " | 29th Inf. (Ft. Benning, Georgia) |
| 12th " | " | " | 29th Inf. (Ft. Benning, Georgia) |
| 13th " | " | " | 11th Inf. (Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.) |
| 14th " | " | " | 11th Inf. (Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.) |
| 15th " | " | " | 3rd Inf. Ft. Snelling, Minn.) |
| 16th " | " | " | 20th Inf. (Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.) |
| | " (Negro) | " | 24th Inf. (Ft. Benning, Georgia) |

Initial requirement, Cadres Nos. 7 to 16, inclusive, required by Feb. 15, 1941

| IV Corps Area, Replacement Center No. 2, Spartanburg, S. C. | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cadre No. | Class of Cadre | Parent | |
| 1st Trng. Bn. | Hq. Company | To be announced | |
| 2nd " | " | Service Company | prior to |
| 3rd " | " | Antitank Company | February 15, 1941 |
| 4th " | " | Hvy Wpns. Company | |
| 5th " | " | " | |
| 6th " | " | " | |
| 7th " | " | Rifle Company | |
| 8th " | " | " | 12th Inf. (Arlington, Virginia) |
| 9th " | " | " | 13th Inf. (Fort Jackson, S. C.) |
| 10th " | " | " | 8th Inf. (Fort Benning, Ga.) |
| 11th " | " | " | 47th Inf. (Fort Bragg, N. C.) |
| 12th " | " | " | 2nd Inf. (Fort Custer, Mich.) |
| 13th " | " | " | 28th Inf. (Fort Jackson, S. C.) |
| 14th " | " | " | 10th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Ky.) |
| 15th " | " | " | 60th Inf. (Fort Bragg, N. C.) |
| 16th " | " | " | 34th Inf. (Fort Jackson, S. C.) |
| | " (Negro) | " | 39th Inf. (Fort Bragg, N. C.) |
| | " | " | 24th Inf. (Fort Benning, Ga.) |

Initial requirement, Cadres Nos. 6 to 16, inclusive, required by Feb. 15, 1941

| VIII Corps Area, Replacement Center, Camp Wolters, Tex. | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cadre No. | Class of Cadre | Parent | |
| 1st Trng. Bn. | Hq. Company | To be announced | |
| 2nd " | " | Service Company | prior to |
| 3rd " | " | Antitank Company | February 15, 1941 |
| 4th " | " | Hvy Wpns. Company | |
| 5th " | " | " | |
| 6th " | " | " | |
| 7th " | " | Rifle Company | |
| 8th " | " | " | 9th Inf. (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) |
| 9th " | " | " | 9th Inf. (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) |
| 10th " | " | " | 1st Inf. (Fort F. E. Warren, Wyo.) |
| 11th " | " | " | 1st Inf. (Fort F. E. Warren, Wyo.) |
| 12th " | " | " | 23rd Inf. (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) |
| 13th " | " | " | 23rd Inf. (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) |
| 14th " | " | " | 38th Inf. (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) |
| 15th " | " | " | 38th Inf. (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) |
| 16th " | " | " (Negro) | 25th Inf. (Fort Huachuca, Arizona) |

Initial requirement, Cadres Nos. 8 to 16, inclusive, required by Feb. 15, 1941

| IX Corps Area, Replacement Center, Nacimiento Ranch, Calif. | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cadre No. | Class of Cadre | Parent | |
| 1st Trng. Bn. | Hq. Company | To be announced | |
| 2nd " | " | Service Company | prior to |
| 3rd " | " | Antitank Company | February 15, 1941 |
| 4th " | " | Hvy Wpns. Company | |
| 5th " | " | " | |
| 6th " | " | " | |
| 7th " | " | Rifle Company | |
| 8th " | " | " | 17th Inf. (Fort Ord, California) |
| 9th " | " | " | 30th Inf. Presidio, San Francisco) |
| 10th " | " | " | 30th Inf. Presidio, San Francisco) |
| 11th " | " | " | 53rd Inf. (Fort Ord, California) |
| 12th " | " | " | 7th Inf. (Vancouver Barracks, Wash) |
| 13th " | " | " | 32nd Inf. (Fort Ord, California) |
| 14th " | " | " | 20th Inf. (Fort F. E. Warren, Wyo.) |
| 15th " | " | " | 15th Inf. (Fort Lewis, Washington) |

Initial requirement, Cadres Nos. 8 to 15, inclusive, required by Feb. 15, 1941

Rush Work on California Camps For 60,000 Troops in January

FORT ORD, Calif.—By next January the Army will be ready with three California camps which will house 60,000 men. At San Luis Obispo, Nacimiento and Fort Ord, construction is going on rapidly. Contracts for the projects total nearly \$20,000,000.

Meanwhile most of the men from the southern part of the state are brought to Fort Ord after reception at Fort MacArthur. Situated eight miles north of Monterey, the Ord barracks center known locally as Camp Clayton will have nearly 1000 buildings to accommodate troops. Clayton is part of the 22,000-acre reservation commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

About 1800 workmen are now busy on Clayton's mile by half-mile area. They are building barracks, recreation halls, messhalls, hospitals, administration buildings—and guardhouses.

Some 350 of the buildings are barracks. They are two-story structures with insulated walls, streamlined gas heater units, and indoor plumbing.

Each Company Separate

In the neat line-up of company streets and regimental squares, each company has its barracks, each for 75 men, and a recreation building, messhall and supply houses for its own use. There are also larger regimental recreation halls and there will be two 1000-seat movie theatres. Until the show houses are finished, the huge movie tent now in use at Camp Ord will be used.

A 1500-bed hospital is also being completed—not in one large building, but in 20 conveniently located units.

The Nacimiento ranch, a beautiful site about 13 miles north of Paso Robles near the ocean is shortly to be a replacement center capable of housing 21,000 selectees. Capt. J. T. Smoody, construction quarter-

master, guarantees that in January the first scheduled Army personnel will find a place to sleep there—under roofs, not canvas.

Guard to "San Looie"

In plain view of the highway, the camp's 700 buildings will occupy only a corner of a 37,000-acre tract. Target ranges and tactical areas are planned for the rolling back country.

The third scene of activity in these parts lies 50 miles south of Nacimiento, where the 40th National Guard Division will make its home after induction. Many selectees will also be assigned to San Luis Obispo as the division makes the jump from peacetime to war strength.

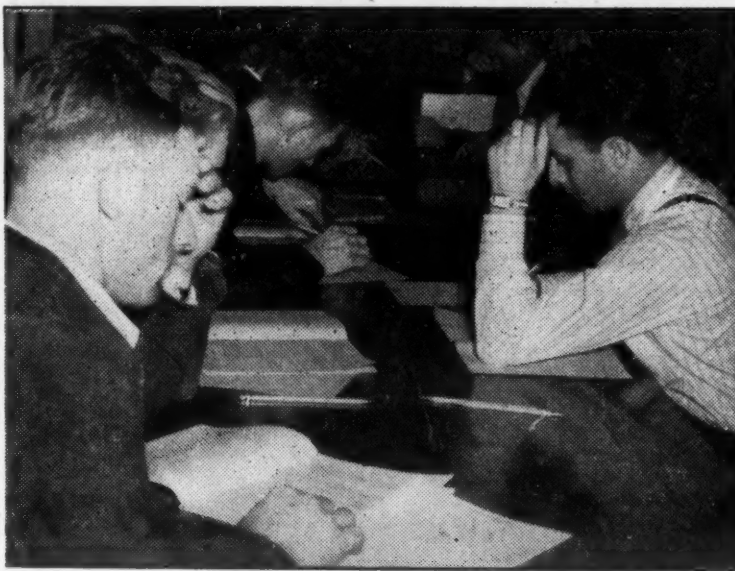
But they'll still live in tents at San Luis. There will be no wooden barracks, although new frame structures will be used for administrative, recreational and medical purposes.

Right now the main activity at this 12,000-acre sector is grading work. Most of the old permanent camp was torn down, and 1600 workmen are busy building a new one.

Soldiers Become Cadets

SELFIDGE FIELD, Mich.—Three enlisted men at this air base were notified this week that they had successfully completed tests for appointment as flying cadets. They were Sgt. J. W. Wildman, Pfc. B. D. Davis and Pvt. Glenn A. McCance. After three months of training here they will be sent to Randolph Field, Tex., for further instruction.

Examining for Classification



THE U. S. ARMY SCENE typical of the activities in Reception Centers throughout the land in recent days is shown in the above picture of a group of Selectees taking the general classification tests at Ft. Lewis, Wash. A total of 485 Selective Service men were received at the station during the five-day period from Nov. 18 to Nov. 22. The showing made by Trainees in the general classification tests will determine their aptitudes and talents and they will be distributed to service units accordingly. An unusually brilliant grade in these examinations might prove the first step in the eventual commissioning of a Selectee as an officer.

—Army Air Corps Photo

Training Battalions To Be Formed At Army Replacement Centers

WASHINGTON—Plans to organize 1000-men Training Battalions from Selectees assigned to the four Infantry Replacement Centers have been announced by the War Department.

Each of the Training Battalions will consist of four companies and a small headquarters detachment, through the office of the Chief of Infantry, the War Department disclosed details of the personnel, organization, assembly and training of cadres of instructors for the four centers. The centers will be located at Macon, Ga.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Camp Wolters, Tex., and Nacimiento Ranch, Calif.

The centers, whose training cadres will be made up of Regular Army and Reserve officers and Regular Army enlisted men, are expected to be ready for occupancy by March 15, 1941. At that time, approximately 38,000 Infantry Trainees will be assigned to them.

By the latter part of next year, it is planned to have the Replacement Centers operating at full capacity with a total of 63,000 men. Trainees will receive 13 weeks of basic training at these four centers before being assigned to Regular Army or National Guard outfits for final seasoning.

"Groups" are to be formed out of six to 11 Training Battalions, and such a Group will be commanded by a Brigadier general. Headquarters staff of each Group will comprise a colonel, who will be the Executive officer; a lieutenant-colonel, who will be S-3, or the Plans and Training Officer, and four other officers—two majors, a captain and a first-lieutenant. One of the majors will be S-1, or Personnel Officer, and the other S-4, or Supply Officer. The captain will be S-2, or Intelligence Officer. The first-lieutenant will command the headquarters detachment of three master-sergeants, two technical sergeants, two staff sergeants, two sergeants, one corporal and 23 privates, and will also act as aide to the brigadier-general commanding the Group.

A lieutenant-colonel will command each Training Battalion. His staff will consist of a major, who will be the Executive Officer, a captain, who will be Adjutant, and a first-lieutenant, who will be Supply Officer. The Battalion headquarters detachment will comprise one technical sergeant, one staff sergeant, two corporals, and four privates.

Company to Train 220

Each Training Company will have a cadre of approximately 30 enlisted men and will train approximately 220 Trainees. It will be officered by a captain, who will be the company commander, three first-lieutenants and one second-lieutenant.

The enlisted cadre of each Training Company will consist of one administrative personnel of one first sergeant, two sergeants, one corporal and ten privates (chauffeurs, cooks, clerks, motorcyclist, bugler, etc.),

and an instructor personnel of one staff sergeant, five sergeants and ten corporals. Each soldier assigned to a cadre will be fully qualified to perform the duties of the grade or specialist rating to which assigned.

Instructors selected for each training cadre, with the exception of those company officers now receiving special training at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., will be given intensive instruction at the stations of the regiments furnishing the cadres from now until February 15, 1941, in the subjects they are to teach at the Infantry Replacement Centers.

Enlisted instructors will be given every opportunity for practical work in the handling of men and in performing the duties of noncommissioned officers. Such instruction will be the direct responsibility of their present organization commanders. Enlisted men selected to form the administrative personnel of each cadre also will be given several months' practical instruction in their new duties.

Upon completion of their special training, which will take from two to three months, the cadres of enlisted men will be turned over by their regimental commanders to the commanders of the training battalions to which they are assigned. All cadres will be ordered to report to their designated replacement centers by February 15, 1941.

Some Commanders Assigned

Some Training Battalion commanders already have been selected by the Chief of Infantry, and orders have been issued by the Adjutant General attaching them for temporary duty to regiments furnishing cadres during the period in which the latter are undergoing instruction. The other Training Battalion commanders will be selected within the near future. These commanders will act as assistants to the regimental commanders, and later will accompany the cadres to the training centers to which they are assigned. The plans and training officers for Training Battalions will be ordered to join the cadres at a later date.

Officers on battalion staffs will be detailed from the regiments furnishing cadres. These officers will be especially selected and will be trained in their duties by corresponding sections of the regimental staff.

Company officers will be selected from two sources. The company commander and two company officers will be designated from a group of 438 officers now pursuing the Rifle and Heavy Weapons Company course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. They will join the cadre at one of the replacement centers, as their present course terminates on February 15, 1941.

The remaining two officers per training company will be selected by the commander of each regiment furnishing one or more cadres from officers now on duty with the regi-

Construction Costs For Army Camps Going Up

WASHINGTON — Cantonment construction costs are expected to increase considerably in a number of places due to the steady rise in cost of building materials.

In pointing out this factor last week, Brig. Gen. D. Hartman, Chief of Construction in the Quartermaster General's office, estimated that increases in the cost of materials will be 10 per cent and upward and in labor costs of about five per cent would result in a shortage in his 500-million-dollar cantonment construction outlay of approximately 50 million or more.

Gen. Hartman announced, however, that the program was going forward at full speed and that all soldiers inducted into the Army would be housed comfortably on schedule, although some of the planned conveniences could not be provided until later.

After allowances for much better accommodations and for increased costs, he said, the housing of the new Army will cost less per man than that of the 1917-1918 Army. Disclosure of the general increase in costs developed from an analysis of the outlay at Camp Edwards, Plymouth, Mass., which has received considerable public attention. The camp is being erected on a fixed-basis. Under the original estimate the camp was to have cost \$7,244,462, but instead, it will cost about \$18,000,000.

However, the original plans called for the housing of around 12,000 men, but later the outlay was expanded to care for 26,000 men. The War Department has been informed that the State of Massachusetts has erected at Camp Edwards a camp adequate to house a full division. The camp proved suitable primarily for summer use and had to be substantially rebuilt.

New Artillery Range Wipes Out Town

FORT MCLELLAN, Ala.—Army construction near here will wipe out the hamlet of Peaceburg off the map of Alabama, and giant guns will roar over the spot where it now stands.

On the new tactical maps the line settlement will be indicated only by the conventional symbol for a crossroads, an X to mark the spot. It is at the northern end of a 25,000-acre maneuvering ground to be bought as an addition to Fort McClellan.

About 200 persons are reported to be living in Peaceburg and 150 in the area, mostly farmers, who are asked to sell their land and move. The diagonal measurement of the tract is nine miles from one corner to the opposite one. This assures adequate artillery range.

The 52d F. A. Brigade will be able to blast away with its French 75s and 155-mm mortars, dropping the shells safely on targets in the forest.

Army Converting Old Planes Into Radio-Controlled Gunnery Targets

KELLY FIELD, Tex.—Forty-five old biplanes in flying condition have been equipped at Kelly Field with radio control apparatus and tricycle landing gears for use as flying targets for antiaircraft gunners.

Air Corps officials disclosed plans for large-scale conversion of obsolete Army training planes for gunnery practice purposes. Most of the craft already transformed have been sent to the Panama Canal Zone. Others were believed destined for Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the West Coast Artillery antiaircraft firing centers.

Most of these officers will be graduates of the Rifle and Heavy Weapons Company Course at the Infantry School.

Training Battalion commanders will be in direct charge of all activities in their respective units. Company officers will supervise and coordinate all training, and, assisted by noncommissioned officer instructors, conduct training in all of the basic subjects applicable to all members of their companies. In addition, company officers assisted by the instructors will conduct tactical training of small units.

Instruction will be given to trainees in the technique of Infantry weapons, and in hygiene, first aid, military customs, and in many other basic subjects.

Plans 7th CA Base Of Supply in Old City Building

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A deal setting up Kansas City as a major delivery point for defense orders was made this week between the Army and an industrial firm here.

Preliminary negotiations call for the purchase by the Army of the 12-story National Bellas-Hess plant for \$1,400,000. The huge building, which has a five-story wing, will be used as a quartermaster depot to handle the purchase of millions of dollars in Army supplies in this area. It will be ready for Army occupancy in 30 days.

The Quartermaster Corps is expected to employ at first 200 civilians. Its St. Louis office will be moved here. The depot will be a supply center for Army cantonments and Forts in the Seventh corps area.

Selection of the mail order house is the result of a visit made two months ago by Gen. C. L. Corbin, in charge of purchases by the Quartermaster Corps. He inspected five buildings in Kansas City and chose this structure as most suitable to Army needs.

Except for increased freight loading facilities, little remodeling of the 600,000-square foot building will be necessary. The structure is fireproof and has an alarm and sprinkler system. It is served by ten elevators and spiral chutes for the moving of merchandise.

Defense Corps Units Reviewed at Tacoma

TACOMA, Wash. — Mounted troops and water units of Tacoma's Home Defense Corps took part in a "dress rehearsal" staged here.

Purpose was to show progress made in organization of the corps, and to show the outfit's ability to mobilize quickly in the event of emergency.

One of the important units in the corps is a water patrol of 150 yachts, tugs and other craft, which would serve as guardians of waterfront properties. Some of the yachts have machine guns mounted on deck. Another is the mounted patrol, created to serve as messengers, as well as guardians of property. The horsemen went through a series of maneuvers for interested bystanders.

There are 600 members in the corps today, and it is the hope of Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, USA retired, and Lt. Col. Gus B. Appel, Army Reserve, to increase the number to 5000.

33rd Division Begins Recruiting Drive

CHICAGO—To fill its ranks to peacetime strength of 13,500 men, the 33rd Guard Division began a recruiting drive this week. The organization leaves for Tennessee early in January for one year's training.

The division commander, Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, said the number of men required is 4500. About 2500 can be absorbed by Chicago units, the remainder by those downstate.

The recruiting drive is being boosted by pointing out the advantages possessed by Guardsmen over Selectees. Although National Guardsmen enlist for three years, it is said, only one year will be spent in active service. The remaining two years will be marked only by weekly armory drill and summer camp.

Latin Officers Inspect

Official inspections and social receptions featured the visit in the Panama Canal Zone of the Latin-American officers recently on their return from military tours of inspection in the States.

The delegations from Paraguay, Ecuador, Mexico, Haiti and Nicaragua, arriving by Pan-American Airways, were met as they came in by delegations by Lt. Gen. Van Voorhis and his staff. The Chilean delegation, arriving aboard the S. S. Santa Elena, likewise received and accorded military escorts of honor.

The defenses of both the Atlantic and Pacific were looked over by the visitors before they proceeded to their homelands.

Erect 500 Buildings

CAMP JACKSON, S. C. — Five hundred buildings will be erected here to house 7,300 men and officers of the First Corps under an \$11,500,000 program.

These quarters will be in addition to the hundreds of structures already erected for the 30th and 8th Divisions. Most of the construction will be completed by Jan. 1.

Tacoma Home Guard Goes on Maneuvers



THESE EXPERT HORSEMEN ARE getting ready to take care of any home emergencies that may develop while the world is upside down. They are members of the mounted patrol of the Tacoma's (Wash.) Home Defense Corps. Commander is Lt. J. J. Mellinger, a Tacoma undertaker. The closeup view shows the patrol leaving the stables for a training junket. Lt. Mellinger leads out while news reel cameramen grind away.

—Seattle Post-Intelligencer Photos

Gen. W. K. Wilson To Command 3d Army Corps

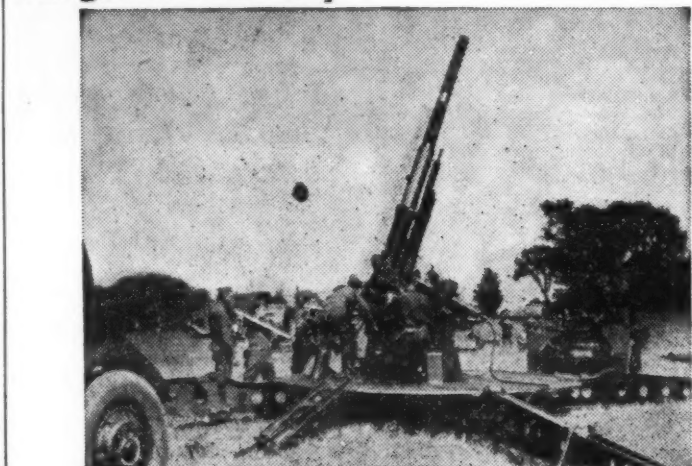
WASHINGTON—Orders assigning Maj. Gen. Walter K. Wilson as commander of the Third Army Corps with headquarters at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., have been issued by the War Department.

General Wilson has recently been on duty in the Philippines and had been assigned to temporary duty at the headquarters of the 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco. The Third Army Corps, now being formed, will be composed of the 7th and 40th Divisions.

General Wilson was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1902. He served for years as a Coast Artillery officer and during the World War was on duty in Washington, in charge of the Cable Section of the War Department General Staff.

For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Subsequent to the World War he served as a member of the War Department General Staff, as Chief of Staff of the 7th Corps Area, and in command of the Harbor Defenses of Manila, P. I. He is a graduate of the Coast Artillery School and of the Army War College.

Targets In the Sky



IF THE ALERT COMES in our America, this type of Coast Artillery anti-aircraft gun will go into action in military and industrial areas of the nation. Working with precision matched only by that of their weapons, these artillerymen are shown serving a large gun during fire practice. The guns have complements with sensitive sound-detectors and powerful searchlights. The 260th Coast Artillery of the District of Columbia is one of the numerous units trained for this kind of work. The regiment will leave early next year for Ft. Bliss, Texas, making the 2400-mile trip overland with full equipment.

—Signal Corps Photo.



4000 Nurses Commissioned by July For Service in Army Hospitals

WASHINGTON—The Army and the Red Cross, with very little noise, are recruiting nurses to care for the inevitable sick toll in the huge military force now being established.

Nine hundred nurses are now serving in the Army, and 4000

more are to be inducted as 2d Lieutenants by next July. The Navy, too, is building up its nurses' corps. Having 600 nurses now, it will need 1000 more in the next few months. The 17,000 nurses in the Red Cross reserve list comprise the main reservoir.

Corps area commanders have been supplied names of all nurses in their respective areas. As the Army swells, the surgeons for each of these sections are to draw upon the lists furnished them, though they are not limited to the Red Cross roll.

To become an Army nurse, a woman must be an American citizen, not more than 35 years old, registered under state laws, a graduate of an approved school of nursing and in excellent physical condition.

If accepted by the Army, they are sworn in as 2nd lieutenants and are paid \$70 monthly, which is increased according to length of service. Chief nurses receive \$50 a month more, and all are furnished

living quarters and food while on duty.

Nurses employed in local public health services, those having key positions in private hospitals and teachers of nurses are not being drawn upon at this time.

Gen. Marshall Gives Army Picture at a Glance

WASHINGTON—In his recent progress report to the nation, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, disclosed:

1. There are now 500,000 men in the field undergoing intensive training and within a very few weeks the total will be close to 800,000.

2. There are 18 divisions under training with nine others soon to come, as compared with three incomplete Infantry divisions at the start of the present program.

3. Two weak mechanized regiments have grown into an Armored Corps of two divisions, each with about 12,000 men.

4. One Cavalry division has had its missing units organized and is rapidly approaching war strength of about 12,000 men with a second division in process of activation.

5. Five partly organized anti-aircraft regiments on duty in July a year ago have been increased to 22

War Planes Should Have Right of Way Says Stimson

WASHINGTON—War Secretary Stimson explained to aircraft manufacturers this week that the Army does not wish them to stop civilian plane building, but to stop expansion in that line.

A previous request made by the War Department had been misunderstood by the manufacturers, Stimson said. He said the Department wants plane-makers to concentrate on producing for the Army and to forego increased production for private industry.

Mr. Stimson told the press: "There has been some misunderstanding about the War Department's effort to have limits placed on the production of airplanes for civilian uses."

"The Army does not ask that the service now being furnished by the commercial airlines be cut down or interfered with. What it has proposed is that the commercial airlines be not permitted to expand their business during the present national emergency."

"At the present time the commercial airlines are ordering large transport planes so that they may substantially double the number of planes operated by them. They are aiming at an expansion of 100% in the 2 year period from July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1942. They have admitted this before the Aircraft Committee of the Priorities Board. They are now getting 12 large transport planes a month from one manufacturer and that manufacturer is today in arrears in its production for the Army."

"With the Army and the Navy far below their requirements in combat planes and with the British need for American built planes growing more serious with every month, the Army and the Navy believe that it is incompatible with adequate national defense to have part of the nation's productive capacity taken up with an attempted expansion of civilian business."

"At the present time bombers for the Army are grounded for lack of engines and, to equip those bombers, we have been obliged to borrow back engines ordered by the British in their dire need. At that very time, equivalent engines were steadily going into planes made to expand the service furnished by the commercial airlines."

"Which is more vital to the nation right now—increased military and naval strength in the air, or increased business for the commercial airlines? That is the real issue before us."

Alabama Home Guard to Organize December 15

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Recruiting for Alabama Home Guard units will commence about December 15, according to Adj. Gen. Ben M. Smith. Organized for home defense, the guard will consist primarily of American Legionnaires, under State Commander George Cleere as commanding colonel.

Equipment and supplies for the Home Guard are expected to be furnished by the Federal government. As in other states, the organization will be utilized in emergencies and will be available to furnish guards to protect vital defense industries and utilities if the need should arise.

War Dept. Asked to Use Laundries in El Paso

WASHINGTON—Rep. R. Ewing Thompson of Texas and E. H. Simons of the El Paso chamber of commerce called upon War Department officials here and urged the Army be allowed to use El Paso's laundries instead of establishing its own at Fort Bliss.

A decision will be made by the Quartermaster General.

Defense Contracts Heavy In Washington Area

WASHINGTON—Defense contracts awarded in the Washington-Alexandria area totaled \$117,599,000 up to Nov. 1 out of a grand total of \$7,616,650,000 for the entire nation.

Chapel Services Broadcast

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—A public address system installed in a regimental area here makes it possible to hear the chaplain's church services throughout the unit's quarters.

Large Class Graduates

CHANUTE Field, Ill. — Three groups of skilled Army Air Corps technicians, totaling 222 men, have been graduated from the Chanute branch of the ACTS. Only seven per cent of the class failed to get through.

New Roads for 2d Div.

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Asphalting of main roads in the new 2d Armored Division area here was under way this week. Contract calls for \$188,220 worth of work.

Modern Warfare Has Third Dimension, Arnold Says

WASHINGTON—Because of modern war machines, including motorized Infantry units and the long, powerful arm of the aerial forces, warfare is no longer linear but has depth. In the opinion of Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, deputy Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, modern warfare "is as deep as the country involved."

In discussing the new methods of warfare, General Arnold gave some illustrations from Germany's conquest of Poland, the Low Countries and France, but he pointed out that "faulty thinking" and planning led in a measure to the downfall of all European nations that recently were crushed by the Nazi forces.

"Military intelligence promptly transmitted and correctly evaluated is of paramount importance," the deputy chief of staff stressed. He pointed out that England and France knew for weeks that the Germans were practicing loading and unloading troops on the Baltic in preparation for the invasion of Norway, "but not one military expert, so far as I knew, ever suggested that these troops were practicing for operations in Norway, nor did either England or France make any real preparations beforehand to prevent the success of that brief operation."

"Faulty thinking really cost the French people their country," General Arnold added. "The French believed that the largest Army in the world and the strongest fortified line gave them adequate security. They still believed that foot soldiers and reinforced concrete forts were adequate—Vigorous leadership was lacking and the problems of modern warfare were never visualized clearly."

The deputy chief attributed Britain's feat of evacuating 270,000 men from Dunkirk to the fact that "the British had air superiority over Dunkirk" at the time due to being able to sweep the sky clear of German bombers with aircraft that had been held in reserve to guard the British Isles.

General Arnold outlined the relation between the "present triumvirate—sea power, armies and air power" and pointed out that in the conquest of Poland sea power did not play a principal part. He called attention to the fact that Poland simply was overrun in a few weeks by a relatively small but highly mechanized, motorized army and a much larger and better equipped air force. In reference to the Battle of Britain, he commented:

"That is not over yet, thank God. The reason it is not over is because of the spirit, energy, tenacity, skill and daring of the Royal Air Force. And further the fact that the fighter squadrons operate from nearby air-dromes and thus can make interceptions."

"Mr. Churchill was right when he said, 'never in the history of mankind have so many owed so much to so few, as Great Britain owes today to the Royal Air Force.'"

Looks Like Army May Be Poaching on Navy Beat

WASHINGTON—Great guns! The Army is going to use the Atlantic Ocean as a firing range, and so far the Navy has not accused them of trespassing.

The economy plan was announced this week when the War Department disclosed arrangements to build a 20,000-man camp at Wilmington, N. C., for six white and two colored C. A. regiments. The ocean will be used at that point as a firing range for antiaircraft artillery.

It is estimated the camp will cost nine million dollars, and only enough land for the cantonment proper will be leased. Actual firing will be carried on over the adjacent water. This plan will save the procurement of thousands of acres of land.

108th F. A. To Celebrate 100th Anniversary Today

PHILADELPHIA — Today the 108th Field Artillery celebrates its centennial with a street parade and a banquet at Convention Hall. Many men prominent in military circles and hundreds of veterans will participate in the affair.

The parade will include two companies of Marines, one company of sailors, National Guard units, special troops and tank companies and old Guard units.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, will review the marches from a stand in front of the Union League.

How to Keep on Getting Older

LOOPING!

A practice session in the fine art of looping the well-known loop is indulged in by Randolph Field (Tex.) flying cadets—on the ground where it's nice and cozy.

Afterwards, they'll go up to 5000 feet and try it again.

Army Air Corps Photo



Army Medical Corps Intensifies Its Soldier Health Campaign

WASHINGTON—Recognizing that bacteria have been more deadly than bullets in past wars, the U. S. Army Medical Corps has intensified its program to protect the new Army against disease.

"From past experience," commented Col. James S. Simmons of the Medical Corps, "it may be assumed that the rapid Army expansion will be accompanied by an increase in disease and that the inducted men will be exposed to localized outbreaks of various infections, especially those that are transmitted through the respiratory secretions."

It was pointed out, however, that medical science now has, for the first time, a large number of vaccines, antitoxins and other treatments that promise to reduce the number of fatalities. Col. Simmons said it was impossible to predict what diseases were likely to give the most trouble if this country is called upon to engage in another war. That depends, he explained, upon any number of complex factors incidental to geographical locations and other circumstances.

"Therefore, all the wartime plagues must be considered as potential hazards," the officer added "and we are making plans to combat them."

Inspects Tanks



WAR SECRETARY Stimson watches the 2d Armored Division wipe out a mythical enemy at Fort Benning, Ga., exercises. With him, is Capt. Kenneth C. Strothers, AGO.

Third Army Command Goes to Gen. Wilson

WASHINGTON—Maj. Gen. Walter K. Wilson was named this week to command the Third Army Corps with headquarters at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. Now being formed, the Corps will comprise troops of the 7th and 40th Divisions.

General Wilson was recently in command of the harbor defenses at Manila, P. I. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated from West Point in 1902. He served for many years as a coast artillery officer and during the World War was in charge of the Cable Section of the War Department general staff. For this work he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

He said the first step was enforcement of the Army's sanitation rules. All men inducted are vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid and studies are now being made on the possible general use of a new tetanus toxoid that is effective against gas gangrene infection.

Col. Simons said further that a new yellow fever vaccine developed by the Rockefeller Institute is now in use and would be given to troops sent to tropical climates. Army doctors are considering, too, the use of anticholera and antityphus vaccines to further bolster the preventive campaign.

Promotion Dream Ends In Disillusionment

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A new soldier's urge to impress homefolks with his progress in the Army bids fair to bring gloom over his military career, which his dream had highlighted with a "captain's commission."

But the 22-year old soldier had a sad home-coming. As he stepped from the train here on leave from Arlington, where he had been drilling as a buck private, wearing a captain's uniform he had "borrowed," he was met by Pittsburgh police.

On the train with the private rode Cpl. Brady Charles and the latter's cousin, Pvt. W. H. Lepley. Lepley watched curiously as his cousin saluted the bogus captain several times and finally asked:

"Why are you saluting that fellow? You don't have to. He enlisted with me four months ago."

Incensed at the "captain's" trick, Charles wired Pittsburgh police. Now the disillusioned "officer" will have to face a military hearing.

Gen. Allen Is Commander Of 3d Cav. Brig. at Riley

FT. RILEY, Kan.—Brig. Gen. Terry de la M. Allen arrived at this station Sunday to assume command of the 3d Cavalry Brigade. He has been stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

General Allen was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and served in the World War, in which he was wounded three times. He received the decoration of the Purple Heart and three War Department citations for bravery.

Assumption of the 3d Cavalry command marks the commander's 27th year of military service.

Workers Rush to Complete Barracks on 4 Bay Forts

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Builders are pushing rapidly to completion the construction of barracks at four Army forts at the mouth of Narragansett Bay.

The work is being done at Forts Wetherill and Getty on Jamestown Island in the middle of the Bay and at Forts Kearney and Adams.

Batteries, A, D, C and the Medical Detachment have been moved from the tented camp at Fort Adams to new barracks at Fort Wetherill and Fort Getty.

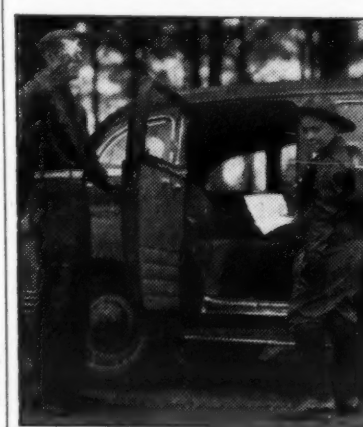
Civil Service Eligibles In Armed Service Are Protected by Order

WASHINGTON—An executive order extending the eligibility period on civil service registers of persons who serve in the armed forces of the United States has been issued by President Roosevelt.

It was ordered that no period of time served in the armed forces under provisions of the act authorizing the President to order members and units of Reserve components and retired Regular Army personnel into active military service, or the Selective Training Act, shall be counted in determining the period of eligibility for appointment of those persons whose names appear on the eligible registers of the Civil Service Commission at the time of entering the service of their country under the provisions of said acts or who attain eligibility during such service.

The executive order specifies that such persons shall notify the Civil Service Commission within 40 days after their military service has terminated that they desire to have the benefits of the order, dated Nov. 25, 1940.

'General's Compliments'



BOY SCOUT Jim Rast, 12, steps into Maj. Gen. Philip B. Peyton's car for a trip out to the 8th Division, stationed near Columbia, S. C. Jim volunteered for Army service, but was refused on account of age. The general invited him to be his guest at a special inspection of the troops, however.

Court Clerk Sues to Keep Post While on Army Duty

SOMERSET, Ky.—A suit has been filed by R. O. Cook, circuit court clerk, in an attempt to prevent his office from being declared vacant when he reports for active duty with the Army in January.

Cook is a Captain in the Kentucky National Guard and commands Battery D, 106th FA (antiaircraft division.)

New Y. M. C. A. For Fort Service Men Opens In Illinois

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—A new YMCA for use by U. S. soldiers and sailors was officially dedicated here during the week-end. The new building will be for service men from the Great Lakes Naval Training station and the Army's Fort Sheridan. It represents an expansion of the regular peacetime program of the Army and Navy Department of the YMCA.

This makes a total of 45 centers set up for Army and Navy men in continental United States, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippines and China, which have served them for the past 50 years. Sixteen of the 45 units continue to operate on reservations and posts, while the remainder are located adjacent to posts and stations.

The Waukegan building, formerly the old armory, has been completely renovated. It provides a canteen, checkroom, game room with pool, billiards, ping pong, shuffle board, quoits and other games; a large auditorium, lounge and reading room.

Among the dedication speakers were Admiral John Downes, commandant of the Great Lakes Training station; Mayor Mancel Talcott of Waukegan, and Carroll H. Sudler, Jr., acting chairman of the Board of Management of the new YMCA. All commissioned officers and recruits were guests at the Open House which followed the dedication program. The Waukegan Philharmonic Orchestra furnished appropriate music for the ceremonies.

Blanding Chief Asks 10-Day Delay In Opening Camp

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Uncertainty as to the progress in construction of water and sewage facilities at this camp has caused Col. R. I. Kelly, commander, to recommend to the War Department that the opening here of National Guardsmen be delayed 10 days after Dec. 4, the date originally set for receiving the troops.

"If the incompleteness of the camp was something less essential than sewage and water facilities, we would have planned to go ahead and open as scheduled," the commander said. "But we are not quite sure the sewage and water facilities will be completed by Dec. 4."

Somewhere around 20,000 Guardsmen of the 31st (Dixie) Division are now in armories undergoing preliminary instruction and physical examinations in preparation for the move on Blanding. If the War Department accepts the recommendation for delay, these men will remain at the armories 10 days longer. Original plans called for the entire division being in camp by Dec. 10, but indications now are some of the troops will get to spend Christmas at home before starting their regular training.

Brig. Gen. Sturdevant On Inspection Tour

FT. JACKSON, S. C.—Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Assistant Chief of Engineers in charge of training at the War Department in Washington, inspected Engineer units of the 8th and 30th divisions here this week. He came here from Ft. Bragg, N. C. where he inspected officers and enlisted men of the 11th Engineer Regiment and the 15th Engineer Battalion.

Brig. Gen. Sturdevant was graduated from West Point in 1908 and later was graduated from the Army War College. From 1935 to 1937 he was Department Engineer in the Philippines. While there he was detailed to inspect all American embassies, legation and consular buildings in the Orient. On that assignment he traveled from Singapore to Tokyo.

Three Massachusetts Men Nominated for West Point

BOSTON — Three Massachusetts National Guardsmen have been nominated by Gov. Saltonstall to take the examinations for entry to the United States Military Academy at West Point. The examinations will be held in March.

The nominees are Cpl. John Boleyn of West Medford, 182d Inf. Hqs. Co.; Pfc. John C. Stevens of Mattapan, 101st Eng. Co. C. and Pvt. Warren S. Conlon of Wintthrop, 181st Inf. Hqs. Co.

Fort Ord Hums With Action as Army Prepares To Receive California Selectees



Time to Settle Down at Ord

PANORAMA at top shows about half of Camp Clayton in the heart of Fort Ord, Calif., where 1000 wooden buildings are to house California trainees and Regulars. Some of them have begun moving in, and will live in tents (below) until work on the barracks is finished. Construction is going smoothly and rapidly. Some of the 1800 carpenters on the job can be seen at left, putting the roofs on utility buildings at Camp Clayton.

—Los Angeles Times Photo

Newsman Writes Letter to Selectees About the Army's New Garand Rifle

An open letter to the selected men, from Fritz Howell, Associated Press writer:

Say, if your big worry is fear of being kicked about by the Army's new Garand (M-1) semi-automatic .30-caliber rifle, stop fretting.

With all this talk about the M-1 some say it's the best combat gun, and some say it's the worst, we decided to fire a few rounds, and perhaps get a sore shoulder.

It was our first experience with any kind of rifle, so Capt. Rothwell Brown, the Army's M-1 expert instructor, lay down beside us on a 100-yard range. With fear and trembling we held the gun.

Two hundred yards away was a silhouette target, 26 inches wide and 14 inches high, representing the head and shoulder of a man prone.

"Hold the rifle tight against your shoulder, get the sights dead on the center of the target and squeeze the trigger," Capt. Brown ordered.

Never having fired one of the things, we expected the recoil to knock off our hat, stop our watch and untie our shoes, but when we squeezed the trigger the "kick" was a friendly clap on the shoulder.

The scoring pits flashed that the shot was about 2 inches off the black. The captain clicked on a bit of "windage" and dropped the elevation just a mite.

Then we fired a string of eight in a minute and a half, slow shooting for the semi-automatic, but they were having trouble because each shot kicked the muzzle skyward.

The pits signaled the score—seven "5s" and a single "4," which was just one point away from perfect.

It was the first time we had ever fired a rifle, so we were a perfect "pro" for an unbiased M-1 test.

We figured that if we can get a 40 out of 40 score with the gun at

600 feet, any one in the world can do it. And if the function of a combat gun is to shoot where you aim it—then this M-1 gun has what it takes, without the "kick" that most military rifles possess. In our book, if it isn't the best gun that can be built for our doughboys, it will do until the best one comes along.

Illinois to Get New Armories

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The State Armory Board has approved a \$2,500,000 National Guard Armory building program. Adjutant General Leo V. Boyle said the armories would be built in Springfield, Alton, East St. Louis, Moline, Macomb, Joliet, Galva, Bloomington, Paris, Sterling and Chicago. This would give the state 31 armories.

Ban on Civvies for Guard

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—All officers of the Texas National Guard have been ordered by Maj. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead, their commander to wear uniforms at all times while the division is on duty.

The General ordered the enlisted personnel of the Guard to leave all civilian clothing at home as they leave for Camp Bowie to start training.

Gen. Riggs Dies

BALTIMORE — Lawrason Riggs, former brigadier general commanding the Maryland National Guard, died this week after a long illness. He was 79. He had served with many civic organizations and at the time of his death was president of the board of trustees of Peabody Institute.



Disabled Dallas Police Officer Has Given Four Sons to Army's Aerial Forces

DALLAS, Tex.—Four sons — all Army Air Corps members at present or former Air Corps men—is the contribution of E. Y. Frazier, disabled Dallas police officer, to Uncle Sam's defense.

One of the sons, Basil C. Frazier, was killed in a plane accident at Kelly Field in 1937. His eldest son, F. E. Frazier, now an instructor

at Lowry Field, Colo., has been in the Air Corps 14 years. He is an aerial bombing expert.

The "baby" son, Hoyt H. Frazier, enlisted this Nov. 18 on his 18th birthday, and was sent to Barksdale Field, La. He already has been promoted to special instruction in the radio section of the Air Corps.

Frazier's fourth boy, now a guard at the Federal Reserve Bank in Dallas, served two enlistments in the Air Corps.

Not Mad at Germany, So Didn't Register

CHICAGO—If a man who isn't mad at Germany is not obligated to register for the draft, then a certain Chicagoan of Selective Service age will not have to do any more explaining.

Policeman Milton Bass quoted the young man as saying "I'm not mad at Germany," in explaining why he failed to register. He was turned over to the FBI for a bit of quizzing.

Civilian Air Schools Provide Hundreds of Military Fliers

WASHINGTON—More than 2600 fledgling air pilots have been drawn from the Civil Aeronautics Authority's civilian flier training program by the Army and Navy.

In making this announcement, Secretary of Commerce Jones said the Army air schools have received 1935 of the fledglings while the Navy has received 701. The CAA program was enlarged and adjusted last June to create a reservoir of civilian fliers on which the armed forces might draw. The civilian schools will graduate close to 18,000 students in February.

Oregon Enlistments High

PORTLAND, Ore. — Upward of 200 men hitched up with the Regular Army through the Oregon recruiting district in November.

Recruiting officials reported that most of the new enlisted men chose the Air Corps. It was pointed out that men enlisted for Regular Army service can choose their branch at present.

Munitions Plant Contracted

WASHINGTON—Award of a \$7,500,000 contract for construction of a small arms ammunition plant near Lake City, Mo., is announced by the War Department. The plant will be located about 12 miles east of Kansas City, Mo. It will be built by Foley Bros., Inc., St. Paul, Minn., and Walbridge-Adlinger Co., Detroit, Mich.

Army Will Increase Colored Units In Coming Year

WASHINGTON — Announcement that 13 regiments and nine Army Air Corps squadrons will be formed to absorb the Negro increments of the nation's armed forces, was made over the past week-end by Dean William Hastie, civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson.

Speaking before a conference on colored participation in the National Defense Program, Hastie said the additions would be made next year. He said they will supplement the present 9th and 10th Cavalry, the 24th and 25th Infantry and the 47th and 48th Quartermaster regiments.

The civilian aide announced also that five Coast Artillery regiments, principally anti-aircraft, will be formed, including the 76th and 77th regiments. With the colored National Guard regiments brought to full war strength, the present total of 13,000 Negro soldiers will be raised to about 80,000. Hastie said the additions would include these organizations:

The 349th F. A. regiment, now organized, and three similar units authorized; the 41st Eng. regiment, already formed, and one other to be organized, and two additional QM regiments, already authorized, to be scattered about in small units at various stations. Nine scattered Air Corps squadrons already have been planned for Negro Selectees.

Approximately 600 of the troops will be stationed in the Coast Artillery at Ft. Bragg, N. C. A similar number will be stationed at Ft. Livingston, La., in seven FA regiments and an Eng. battalion; two Inf. regiments at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; various CA regiments at Wilmington, N. C.; two Cav. units at Ft. Riley, Kan.; single regiments at Ft. Devens, Mass.; Ft. Dix, N. J.; Camp Custer, Mich.; Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; Ft. Sill, Okla.; Ft. Claiborne, La., and at Galveston, Tex.

Thus far, Negro officers have been proposed for only three regiments of National Guard troops now organized and in one other Guard unit to be organized, Hastie disclosed. The War Department has not yet announced a racial policy for other regiments.

An outline of conference activities was presented by Dr. Charles H. Houston. He said conference demands included all ratings and assignments to made on merit; a fair share of appointments of colored youths as midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and fair treatment of the young men appointed.

Camp Upton OK'd After Inspection

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—Complete approval of the recruit Reception Station facilities here were given by Brig. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, commanding general of the 2d Corps Area after an inspection tour of the camp recently. He was accompanied by Col. Otto Trigg, Lt. Col. F. J. Pearson and Capt. C. C. Carter.

Despite a driving snow and sleet that lashed the camp, the inspecting commander found the 148 Selectees on hand sheltered comfortably, well-fed and adequately clothed. Gen. Phillipson said the morale of the men was high.

General Phillipson was joined on his tour of inspection by Col. C. W. Baird, commanding officer, Camp Upton. The inspection party paid particular attention to the recruit reception building where the selectees were processed at the rate of 40 men per hour.

Despite inclement weather the army's winterized tents provided warm quarters. Under the guidance of Regular Army noncoms, the new men rapidly mastered the knack of firing the coal burning stoves with which every tent is equipped.

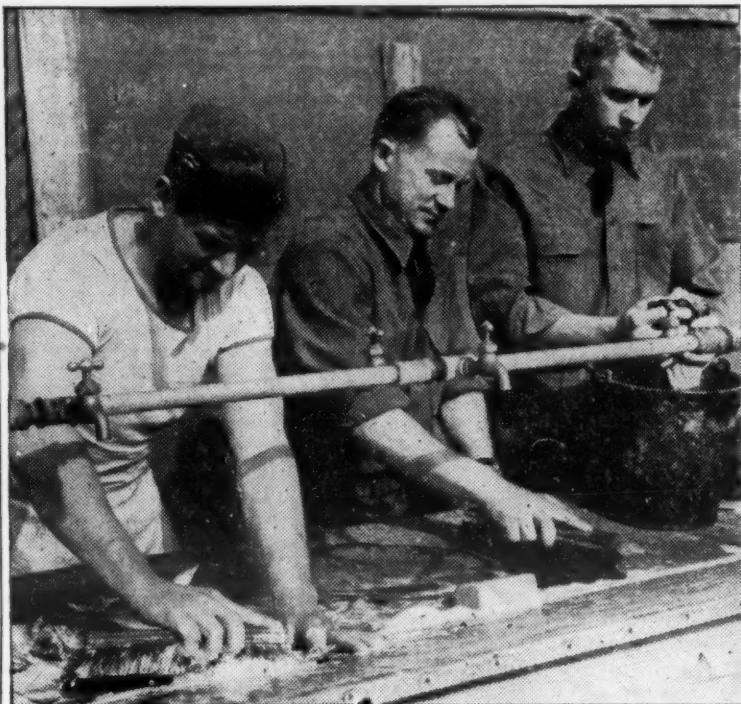
The training program for the Selectees, who will remain at Camp Upton until transfer to permanent assignment to Army units now in training, has been designed to harden the men gradually for the more rigorous field training ahead.

Hikes, calisthenics and group participation in games will constitute a major part of the conditioning program. Company Officers will give the men lectures on personal hygiene, military courtesy and customs of the service and on the care of equipment and material.

Red Cross Help Urged

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—All Army posts, camps and stations in the 8th Corps Area have received a memorandum from Col. R. P. Palmer, area adjutant general, asking cooperation of all Army men with the annual Red Cross roll call.

Got Them Washday Blues



EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY and every soldier one time or another will learn what wash day means. This photo shows Pts. William Potter, Joseph Mittell and Richard Boos (left to right) taking care of some soiled clothes on special wash racks at Virginia Beach, Va., where their outfit, the 213th Coast Artillery, is training. More than 1100 Pennsylvania National Guardsmen have been in active service there during the past two months. This is the only Pennsylvania Guard unit called into Federal service to date.

—Philadelphia Inquirer Photo

Building Spurt on at Camp McQuaide

CAMP McQUAIDE, Calif.—A half-million dollar construction job is being rushed here for completion before the first contingent of selectees arrive.

First building to be completed is the one to be used as a mess hall and kitchen by the 1st Battalion, HQ Company. At present, this structure is the recreation hall for San Francisco's 250th Coast Artillery.

Basketball teams have been organized and the men work out three nights a week at Watsonville Civic Auditorium. Lt. Grayson K. Varner is head coach, assisted by Lts. R. L. Nystrom and E. C. Senter.

One of the busiest spots in camp these days is the mimeograph room where Pvt. Lloyd Fox holds forth. Fox puts nearly a million sheets a month through his machines, turning out training memoranda, regimental orders, bulletins, reports and many other items.

Biloxi Guard Readies For Blanding Trip

BILOXI, Miss.—Both units of Biloxi's National Guard have been inducted into Federal service and will leave for Camp Blanding, Fla., at the end of this week. They are the Medical Detachment and Battery F, 114th Field Artillery.

The entire regiment will concentrate at Biloxi Dec. 8, before setting out for Blanding. Two overnight stops will be made at Pensacola and Tallahassee, Fla.

While mobilized here the two units will drill daily. The Medical Detachment will have basic training, including first aid. Emphasis will be placed on physical development. Some of the men will be quartered at the Armory and others will sleep at home.

Chaplains Get Yuletide Greeting from Chief

WASHINGTON—Yuletide greetings have been sent to every chaplain in the country's military service and to members of their families by William R. Arnold Chief of Chaplains, and members of his staff.

"Long May It Wave," Key Wrote—It Does, Over His Tomb

FREDERICK, M. D.—The Stars and Stripes of the United States of America which is "hailed so proudly" in the hopes that "Long may it wave," flies day and night near the tomb of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The patriot song-writer lies buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery here. Every three months a new flag replaces the former one which becomes tattered by the constant flying.

U. S. Soldiers Well-Fed in Garrison And Field; Three Rations Used

WASHINGTON—American soldiers are not likely to do much complaining about the food the Army is supplying in view of the fact that the War Department intends to make sure that our armed forces are the best fed in the world.

While the soldiers of Germany and some other nations abroad often must fall back on substitutes of many descriptions to keep up their vitality, the men of our armed forces are enjoying the best food there is available—and plenty of it. It may take some time to catch up with other armies in motorized equipment and airplanes but ours, as usual, is far ahead of them when it comes to sustenance of life.

Col. Paul P. Logan, considered one of the greatest authorities on military mess supply, points out that Americans "have no worry as to the Army's food sufficiency" and he believes we shall never be confronted with an actual shortage of food, either for civilians or the men in the field.

Given below is a typical day's fare for troops in garrison or under ideal conditions in the field:

Breakfast—fresh orange, oatmeal, half pint of fresh milk, bacon and eggs, toast, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable soup, roast beef and brown gravy, mashed potatoes, peas, cole slaw, gelatine desert, lemonade, bread and butter.

Supper—Meat loaf, potato salad, string beans, pickles, bread and butter with cake and coffee.

A class-B ration is provided when soldiers are in the field in a locality where supply lines can not be kept up on a daily schedule. This ration consists entirely of nonperishable foods such as canned vegetables and meats, canned milk, field bread, jellies and jams and the like. But this is all chosen with regard to its nourishment and vitamin contents. It often may be more palatable when warmed up. This emergency ration was tried out during the summer field maneuvers and was found successful.

No. 3 Ration Light

Then there is the Class C field ration, which consists of two cans. One contains 4.5 ounces of biscuit, half an ounce of sugar and three-tenths ounce of soluble coffee. The second can may contain either meat and vegetable stew, meat and vegetable hash, or meat and beans.

Army authorities didn't mention it, but some brokers in this country for years have been selling soy beans to foreign nations, especially Germany, for use as a meat substitute. It is said that the Germans consider the soy bean next to meat in actual food value, and one of the compressed food "pills" that Hitler's soldiers carry in their field kits is de-

rived from this bean.

Soldiers of the older military nations of Europe and Asia long been accustomed to field rations an every-day diet but the American Army never has been that hard except during the Civil War and a few isolated campaign emergencies of years gone by.

During the World War, R. Pasha, Turkish Generalissimo, noted that his fine soldiery was fed one-tenth the expense of any other Army in the world. The men satisfied with a chunk of black bread usually made of potatoes, and a few of ripe olives and cheese. This certainly is good wholesome food but such a diet would get mighty quick to one of Uncle Sam's doughboys.

The War Department's latest estimate of daily food cost per man was 37 cents.

No Federal Status For Some Guard Officers

WASHINGTON — Guard officers who fail to pass the physical for field service and who do not report for induction will lose Federal recognition and cease to hold office, the War Department formed militia organizations throughout the country.

Officers in the staffs of their respective states, for whom there is no place in the field up for training will have their Federal recognition withdrawn. The states might be the officers for duty within the states but they could not serve as Federal officers.

The order says that all federal inactive National Guard officers are not inducted into Federal service due to physical disability, due to failure to report for induction, due to declining induction, will be discontinued as National Guard officers and their Federal recognition will be terminated. It also said all officers of the State staffs, decline induction for personnel requirements duty, or who fail to report for induction will be discontinued as National Guard officers. The order adds that any remaining State staff officers, any other officers now surplus to needs of the National Guard or will be surplus and who have been inducted into the service whose induction is not contemplated will cease to be federally recognized as soon as their units have been inducted.

The War Department has indicated that those who might have been rejected on physical grounds by Army boards, might have a chance to get into the service. Most of them might request re-examination before medical boards, and in some cases might ask for waivers of defects, of course, assuming responsibility for their physical condition. The extent of signing a recognition that the defects existed and were not due to their military service.

Eleven Langley Enlisted Taking Ordnance Course

LANGLEY FIELD, Va.—Eleven enlisted members of Ordnance companies here now are students in Post Ordnance Sergeants Course at Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

That is a special noncommissioned officers course designed to qualify men of the last four grades for promotion to the grade of staff sergeant. First Sgt. William A. Brown is in charge of the student detachment. He was promoted to his present grade after receiving orders to attend the school.

Others attending the school are Sgt. Charles R. Mills, Ernest Smith, Thomas C. Bailey, Elmer Hahne, Felix J. Krysiak, Stanley J. Shaffer and Stanley C. Pave and Privts. (fc) Jessie P. King, Howard H. Bruce and Jake D. Rabb. Organizations represented in the group are the 332d, 334th, 335th and 339th Ordnance companies.

Lawson Field Fliers Chute to Safety

COMMERCE, Ga.—En route to Pope Field, N. C., to their home at Fort Denning three members of the 16th Observation Squadron at Lawson Field, parachuted to safety before their airplane crashed and miles northeast of Commerce today.

The safety-chuters were Lt. T. McKee, the pilot; Sgt. W. Saircloth and Pvt. Curtis Pope. McKee reported that the ship was short of gasoline.

Try It on Your Auto



SPEED ON THE GROUND as well as in the air is essential in the U. S. Army Air Corps. Working fast and with accuracy, this crew of mechanics at Randolph Field, Tex., recently shattered existing records when they took an old motor out of a basic training ship and installed a new one. The plane was in the air again in an hour and 25 minutes. The crew members above include Staff Sgt. G. L. Albin, Tech. Sgt. D. E. Case, Staff Sgt. L. Zaeske and Tech. Sgt. H. W. Clarkson.

—Army Air Corps Photo.

60th C. A. to Make 2400-Mile Trip To Fort Bliss Early Next Year

WASHINGTON—The District's 60th Coast Artillery is preparing for the longest trip by motor convoy ever to be undertaken by so large and so heavy a unit of the United States Army. The regiment will leave early next year for Ft. Bliss, N. M., near El Paso, a distance of 2400 miles from the national capital.

En route to the border point, the men of the regiment and its 100 motor vehicles and 12 big guns will encounter all sorts of roads and weather. The troops will pass around bridges too light to stand the strain of heavy equipment, and doubtless will be obliged to crawl through mud or dust along some stretches. And there may be snow and hazards to fight due to the time of departure.

Under present plans, the regiment will travel directly south from Washington, then west to skirt rather than climb Eastern mountain ranges. Every man in the outfit is confident the troops and equipment will get through on time and all are looking forward eagerly to the long march. Ever since the regiment was formed in 1924, getting its guns through has been a sacred tradition. An officer put the spirit of the outfit into words when he remarked:

"The 260th never has an accident. Its difficulties always are mechanical maneuvers."

The officer who made this remark was Col. Walter W. Burns, regimental commander. Back in 1918, when he was a captain in the 60th Coast Artillery, commanding Battery D, the officer was sent to the French Ecole de Tracteur Artillerie at Vincennes to learn the business of taking big guns through any and every kind of obstacle. There he became acquainted with what the French long had termed a "mechanical maneuver."

Daily, one student officer would be given a motor convoy of guns and other equipment with instructions to take it from one place to another. If he stuck a piece of equipment, the French instructors would shrug their shoulders and say "Sir, that's your problem."

In 1927, the outfit, then a Battalion, had an overwhelming problem in mechanical maneuvering dropped into its lap. The Battalion had sent a detachment up to New York to bring back a German gun—the 240-mm Howitzer that now stands in front of its armory in Washington. Coming down a hill near Oxford, Pa., the trailer carrying the ten-ton weapon broke loose from its towing truck and crashed down a hill. When the stones and splinters stopped flying, the gun had come to rest astride a concrete side rail of a culvert, its nose down and its long trail in the air.

There was a job to be done and the detachment did it. It took the troops two days and nights to jack the gun up, get it back on the highway and in motion.

In its early days, the 260th was a tractor-drawn harbor defense outfit. It never was required then to move its guns long distances but often took convoy trips to its training areas at Fortress Monroe, Va. It would leave its guns in Washington, making the trip by road in its FWD and Liberty trucks. Guns of the Monroe complement were used in firing practice.

During its 16 years of existence as battery, battalion and regiment, as harbor defense artillery and as an anti-aircraft unit, the outfit has traveled an estimated 25,000 miles by motor convoy. More than 1000 of these miles have been undertaken since the First Army maneuvers in New York last August. In that time the regiment has strung its long lines of trucks and guns over the roads from here to Northern New York, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Toledo, Detroit and other places. Numberless times, the outfit has gone to Fort Monroe and Fort Story and has covered most of the roads in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and eastern West Virginia.

Battery D, Col. Burns' unit of the old 60th, is the commander's mechanical maneuver unit. Under command of Capt. Carl Santilli, the battery has become accustomed to demonstrating problems in mechanical maneuver and in testing new equipment. Recently, the battery tried out a set of new detachable tractor treads for converting its huge six-wheel prime movers into caterpillars for rough work. The test was convincing. These big prime movers weigh 11 and a half tons.

REGIMENT CHAPLAIN NAMED

LOS ANGELES—With the rank of major, the Rev. Martin Luther Thomas was assigned chaplain of the 160th Infantry of the California National Guard by Col. Wayne Allen, regimental commander. Thomas succeeds Lt. Col. H. R. Griffin.

Not New in U. S. but Important



THIS MAY LOOK LIKE KIDS' PLAY on the ground but when you take it up in the skies, whether its in practice or the real thing, it's a different story and has a way of curdling one's blood. We refer to dive-bombing, which military observers credit American fliers with having developed first. Pictured above are a group of basic-training students at Randolph Field, Tex., putting on a ground demonstration of one phase of dive-bombing. The men are using model airplanes and miniature battle ships. They are just getting the idea as they will not take up the art of diving until they get into Kelly or Brooks, advanced flying schools that also are located in the vicinity of San Antonio.

—Army Air Corps Photo.

Army Asked for Foxy Men in 501st Battalion—Well, the Parachute Boys Have the Goods!

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Looks like the Army's new 501st Parachute Battalion members will have no trouble finding jobs as professional athletes or in any line where agility will be needed, after they finish their hitch in the military.

When the corps of jumpers was first organized some weeks ago, Army officials pointed out that the members would have to be athletic. Well, you ought to see these boys in action now.

Sixteen young soldier athletes recently put on a show for visitors—who came to Benning to look the Parachutists over. The chutes tumbled in unison like circus clowns at the command of an instructor. The whole battalion is being trained strenuously through gymnastic exercises for a spectacular military role.

The Parachutists go through drills to harden their muscles and teach them how to avoid injuries upon landing. The battalion of 15 officers and 412 enlisted men, all volunteers, has a large waiting list. A 900-acre tract for practice landings is being rushed to development for use as a practice field by the first of the year. The neophytes will get their first "chute wings" from a 350-foot tower.

Now the Army is getting ready to provide the Parachutists with folding bicycles for use in covering ground after landing. Each parachute company of 117 men will carry 87 automatic rifles, nine light machine guns, 10 submachine guns and three 60-mm mortars. All Parachutists will carry pistols.

Contract at Sam Houston For Big Housing Project

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Contract for a housing project for more than 8000 additional men at Ft. Sam Houston has been let, the bid calling for an expenditure of \$1,917,000.

One group of the new temporary barracks to be constructed will be near Dodd Field and another large group will be near the radio towers at the Army post. This second emergency housing project is by far the largest yet authorized at the post.

To Build N. H. Airport

WASHINGTON—Buildings and facilities for Air Corps troops will be constructed at the Manchester (N. H.) airport at a cost of \$1,606,550. The 45th Bombardment Group will be stationed there.

Scanlon Named Air Attache To England and Ireland

WASHINGTON—Brig. Gen. Martin F. Scanlon, Air Attache to England, has also been assigned as Air Attache to Ireland, by the War Department. General Scanlon will maintain his headquarters at London and Dublin.

General Scanlon has had long service as an air attache. His first such assignment was in 1924, when he was ordered to Rome as an Assistant Military Attache, remaining in Italy three years. He was detailed to London in February, 1936, and has remained continuously since that date, becoming Air Attache on October 7, 1940.

General Scanlon is a graduate of the Air Corps Tactical School, the Command and General Staff School, and the Air Corps Engineering School.

Second Army Ready For Expansion to Wartime Quota

WASHINGTON—As preparations for removal of the Second Army Headquarters from Chicago to Memphis, Tenn., went forward this week, organization of the tactical unit was making rapid headway.

From a staff of only two officers and a handful of enlisted men to full wartime strength of 200,000 men is the expansion goal, under Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding general. The headquarters has been located in Chicago during the past four years but the new command post will be opened in Memphis early this month.

One of the many new organizations under Gen. Lear's command will be the VII Army Corps, with headquarters at Ft. McClellan, Ala. Other organizations in the Second Army include: the 27th Division, from New York, Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding; the 33d Division, Illinois, Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, commanding (to concentrate early in January at Camp Peay, Tenn.); and the 35th Division, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, Maj. Gen. Ralph E. Truman, commanding. The latter unit will train at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, near Little Rock, Ark. The New York division now is in training at Ft. McClellan.

Also included are the 5th Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, commanding (to train at Camp Custer, Mich.), and the 6th Division, to train at the Mark Twain National Forest, Rolla, Mo. Both units are entirely motorized. Another major unit of the Second Army is now partly organized; it is the 2d Cavalry Division, which will train at Ft. Riley, Kan.

Ford to Make 1500 Midget Trucks For Army

DETROIT—Ford Motors will start mass production of a mosquito fleet of 1500 high-speed midget trucks in January.

The highly mobile truck model was approved by the Army after a series of tests by the Corps. It is designed to replace the motorcycle and sidecar for reconnaissance work.

With a four-wheel drive and large wheels with cleated tires, the truck is regarded as one of the most maneuverable motorized units in Army service. Army officers described it as "able to go anywhere and get there fast."

The new car will weight less than a ton and carry three men, a heavy all-angle machine gun and a Thompson submachine gun for protection against airplanes and enemy infantry. Front and rear blackout lamps, invisible from the air, have been designed for night travel. Instead of the standard radiator grill, the trucks will carry a large brush-guard extending beyond the headlights.

Maximum speed on open roads would be 60 miles an hour, and the cross-country speed would be about 40 miles an hour, Army officials said. With the extra mobility provided by additional gears and transmission, the trucks would be capable of climbing steeper hills than tanks can make.

JUMPS CORPORAL GRADE

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Jumping the non-commissioned grade of corporal, PFC Clifton L. Fitch, Co. F, 68th Infantry, has been appointed sergeant.

Belvoir Housing Speeded Up

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—Four thousand workmen are rushing a program that in the next four months will provide quarters and facilities for 18,000 men.

Present complement of the Engineering Corps training center is 700 men. Once going at a March 41, clip, Fort Belvoir is expected to have an average turnover of 12,000 Selectees every three months. The permanent garrison will be 400 men at that time. Since the post's strength was 1200 at July, this figure represents an increase of 1200 percent in eight months.

The building program calls for construction of 687 buildings, several miles of roadway including a viaduct over the Washington-Richmond highway, an ad railroad spur track. It will cost \$6,600,000. One-fifth of the work—mainly unloading and distributing supplies—is being done at night.

General plans call for completion of four battalion areas by Jan. 3, seven more by Jan. 15 and 12 others by March 15.

Each area, roughly, will consist of 63-man barracks with inside showers and latrines, five 210-man messhalls, five day-rooms, five administration buildings and other facility structures.

Most of the areas will be situated north of the present post headquarters and will be on the north side of the highway that runs through the 900-acre reservation.

The fort will be one of the nation's replacement centers for engineering corps units under the selective service program. It is now the home of the Army Engineers School.

Bliss Employs 4500

FORT BLISS, Tex.—Officials reported a payroll of 4500 men on the project this week, with no serious labor shortage.

Texas state employment service leaders said contractors can use a more extra-skilled carpenters. Unskilled labor is being supplied daily.

The United States Army Today

(Material from "The Army of the United States," prepared by the War Department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

The Finance Department is charged with disbursing and accounting the funds appropriated by Congress for the Army. It pays the salaries of all War Department personnel, military and civilian, and pays debts owed by the Army. Another important duty is that of auditing the accounts of Army property kept by the other arms and services.

Whether the Quartermaster Corps shoes the shoes or the Air Corps drops huge bombers, the Finance Department makes the payment, insures that the cost is charged against the right Congressional appropriation, and sees that all items bought are correctly recorded in a proper account and thus placed in the keeping of an accountable officer.

Until expansion began, the Finance Department consisted of 129 commissioned officers, 50 warrant of-

ficers and 478 enlisted men, under the direction of the Chief of Finance. This personnel was stationed in 90 finance offices in the United States, overseas Army posts, in the Washington office, and in corps area and department headquarters. In addition to this Regular Army personnel, there were 794 Finance Department Reserve officers and 47 in the National Guard.

A Good Customer

The location of the finance offices and the system under which they operate make it possible for all money that the Army owes to be paid promptly. In each finance office there is a disbursing officer who has under his control at all times enough government funds to make the payments required at his post. These funds are obtained for him by the Chief of Finance, who draws a "requisition" on the Treasury then places the amount to the credit of the finance officer, who can then

write checks or draw out cash to make payments.

There are large disbursing officers in the main commercial centers of the country, such as Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, and San Francisco, to make payments for purchases of supplies in large quantities. There are disbursing officers at most Army posts to pay for local purchases of supplies and to pay troops.

Pay for Guard Drill

The Finance Department also pays members of the National Guard their army drill pay. Commercial bills are paid promptly to take advantage of cash discounts. From 1919 to 1939, the total thus saved amounted to \$11,413,113.58. Prompt payments makes further savings by keeping the Army a "good customer" so that business men quote lower prices on supplies than if there were delays in payment.

Disbursement for military purposes amount to \$400,000,000 in a

normal year. When it is considered that every disbursing officer is held personally accountable for every dollar entrusted to him, it can be seen that extreme care is taken in safeguarding funds and in making only payments that are correct and authorized.

The Army's property accounts are audited by the Finance Department. Items purchased may include army transports, real estate, buildings, docks, piers and machinery, as well as supplies and materials bought and issued to feed, clothe and equip troops. The value of this property before expansion was over two billion dollars, and that does not include the value of grounds and buildings.

Helps Flood Sufferers

The Chief of Finance is also the Budget Officer for the War Department and prepares the advance estimates on all items. Another service is the payment of insurance premiums

direct to insurance companies and to the Veterans' Administration in amounts authorized by officers and enlisted men to be deducted from their pay. It also pays money allotted to their dependents by members of the Army. This service is helpful in peacetime and invaluable in war.

The Finance Department disburses certain funds for nonmilitary activities of the War Department contained in the annual civil appropriations acts. It is also called upon from time to time to disburse funds allotted for such purposes as relief of flood sufferers, the pilgrimage of the Gold Star Mothers to France, and the 1939 assemblage of Civil War Veterans at Gettysburg, Pa. In addition, the Chief of Finance acts as fiscal agent for the Civilian Conservation Corps. In this capacity he disbursed \$2,200,863,270.35 between 1933 and 1939.

(Next week: "The Medical Department.")

Let's Be a Little More Personal

THE ARMY IS TO HAVE A NEW TYPE OF "DOG-TAG." EACH MAN GETS TWO. ONE TO BE WORN ABOUT THE NECK, THE OTHER TO BE FASTENED TO HIS CLOTHING. BESIDES HIS NAME AND NAME AND ADDRESS OF HIS BENEFICIARY IT WILL ALSO BEAR HIS BLOOD-TYPE. MAY WE HUMBLY SUGGEST A FEW MORE ITEMS THAT COULD BE ADDED BESIDES OTHER WAYS O'WEARIN' THEM.



HOW ABOUT SYMBOLS. -AN MAKE THOSE CHOW HOUNDS EXPOSE 'EM AT MEAL HOURS.



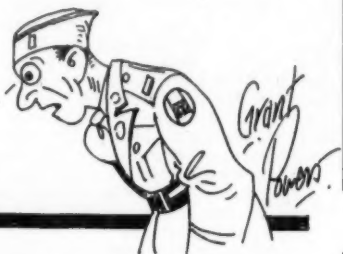
FOR SOME OF THE OLD NON-COMS. TATTOO THEIR CHESTS.



FOR THE COMPANY "SHOOTIN' CHAMPS.



WHY NOT LIL' DIARIES AS LONG AS WE AIN'T AT WAR.



War Is Raging Next Door to Philippines, But U. S. Soldiers Go On With Sports

MANILA—Let the little brown brother chase his almond eyed cousin across the straits Uncle Sam's stalwarts, looking with perhaps envious eyes at that fracas, are meanwhile keeping in trim with as wide a variety of man-building sports as you can find on a foreign service menu anywhere in the world. The following news sent in from the Philippines may give you some idea of what the doughboys go in for out there.

Basketball

In the 8 team cage loop of the Philippine Department, scouts division, hoopsters of the 45th Infantry sprang a surprise and lead the circuit with four straight wins. The upset came in the opening game when the doughboys tossed last year's winner, the 24th F. A., for a 36 to 34 loss.

Since then the league leaders cracked down on the 26th Cavalry, 50 to 37, knocked off the 57th Infantry 42 to 39, then tripped the 14th Engineers, 28 to 22.

A three-way tie for second place is shared by the 24th F. A., 92d CA and the 91st CA, each with two wins against one loss. The 57th Infantry and the 14th Engineers are battling it out for the next position, both having split four games. The 26th Cavalry hasn't won in 3 starts, and the 12th Medical have chalked up four defeats.

The 92d CA (PS) who took the Rock cage title this year in a thrill-packed contest against the 91st CA (PS), started off well in the major circuit, spilling the 14th Engineers and the 12th Medics, only to be stopped by their old opponents, the 91st CA, 39 to 25.

The only loss suffered by the 24th F. A. was the initial tilt with the league leaders by the narrow two-

point margin, whereas they walloped the 57th Inf., 58 to 38, compared to the difficulty the 45th had in holding their doughboy brethren to a 42 to 39 count; and that decided only in the last minute of play. Those wagon soldiers may bear watching.

In the American Division of the Philippine loop, Nichols Field is leading after turning back the 59th C. A. in an overtime contest, 26 to 24. The Nichols lads also downed the 60th C. A., 18 to 12.

Bowling

The 45th Inf. maple spillers unwilling to let their representative basketball club take all the honors, are making a clean sweep of the Fort William McKinley ten pin tournament. They already rule as Philippine Department ten pin and duck champs. With a total pinfall of 10321 against the second place quintet, 57th Infantry's 10500, the 45th has nevertheless remained on the winning side of the ledger for 12 games, while the 57th dropped one in their 12 starts.

In the Officers' bowling league, the 45th made a garrison finish, taking a full sweep of three games from the 57th Inf., to land in a tie with the Special Units. Each team has now won 18 and lost 9. A special series will be played to settle the tangle. Major S. G. Guevara, 45th Inf., tops his brother officers in both total pinfall and high average: 4677,

and an average of 173.6. To Lt. J. R. Rorabaugh goes high individual game, 227.

Softball

The Fort Mc Kinley officers, after getting away to a bad start in the 8 team Manila Polo Club softball league, are now perched in top place. The McKinley 10 fought their way up from 4th place into a three-way tie for the league's lead, then by trouncing the Whites 6 to 5, they shattered the tie and went into first place.

The Nomads, in 2d place, gave faultless support to pitcher Black as he turned back the blues in a no-hit-no-run game, while his teammates garnered 8 runs off 10 hits.

The 31st Inf. softball team defeated Philippine Army H. Q. 4 to 2. Batteries, for the Infantry, McLaughlin and Rochester. For the Philippine Army squad, ElasiGui and Arinque.

Swimming

A dual swimming meet between the Nichols Field airmen and the Mapua Tech junior splashers will be held at the San Juan Club pool. After the swimming events, a water polo game will be played by the two competing teams as a preparatory engagement for the 1940 water polo championship which will be held sometime next month. A big silver cup donated by Lieutenant DeVine Jr. will be at stake.

Ricardo Santos, owner of the San Juan Club pool, has already consented to the use of his pool for the water polo league. Other pools like the San Beda College swimming pool, and that of the Nichols Field will also be used.

Entries for the 1940 water polo league will be by invitation which will be extended by the Red Cross life saving service staff under whose direction and auspices the polo games will be held.

Boxing

Nichols Field sank the Navy bat-

tlers by taking 5 out of 7 bouts from their guests of the USS Canopus at the Nichols Field Arena. One knockout and a TKO were registered.

In the main six-round go of the evening, Rocky Roberto, former Army lightweight champ of Hawaii took the nod over Lloyd Kid Vice, Asiatic Fleet lightweight champion, in a whirlwind scrap. The soldier, weighing 137, gave away two pounds to his opponent.

Hall, 200 pounder from the 20th Air Base, copped the decision over Sailor Swede Prellip, 198, in the semi-final.

James Peterson, 128, scored a TKO on Leo Gelineau of the 2d Observation Squadron, in the second round of the 4 round special event.

Later in the week, the 59th Coast Artillery staged a smoker at the arena with an intra-regimental card. Seven bouts were scheduled. In the curtain raiser, Smollock, Battery B, scored a TKO over Erickson of D.

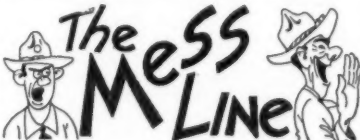
Wall, Battery A, fighting his first bout, got the judges' nod over Dice, Battery F. Other results, Balaza (D)

won from Mailhot (F), decided Kosak (G) won from Matthews decision; Vinesett (G) kayoed comando(A); Fellers (G) kayoed Fines (B); Lynch (B) won Rowland (D), decision.

Water Polo

The Nichols Field water polo took a terrific beating at the hands of a team composed mostly of splashers. The final score was 13 to 3. The Nichols squad, under charge of Lieutenant De Vine, was handicapped by the absence of some of its star players who were Corregidor.

S. Basamin and A. Garcia led offensive for the Filipino gathering four goals each. J. Aladuddin, I. Ladja and A. O. Jali, three crack Moro swimmers national fame, contributed two apiece while A. Sauddin, another standing Moro splasher scored goal. Asaad Usman, former olympic swimmer and at present connected with the American Red Cross as a life saver and swimming instructor, was goal keeper.



They say when Edmund Lowe was negotiating for his part in "What Price Glory" he remarked to the producer, "What character am I supposed to have in this picture."

"Ed," replied the producer, "you're not supposed to have any character. You're playing the part of a Marine sergeant."

"Before I enlisted I was in business with another guy, but we dissolved partnership."

"How did you split; fifty-fifty?"

"Yeh! He got the money and I got the experience."

"What does 'ex' mean before a word?"

"It means former, like 'ex-President,' 'ex-soldier,' etc."

"I get it. Like my wife used to be pensive, eh?"

An Irish drill sergeant was putting a squad of recruits through their paces. Try as he would, he could not get a straight line.

Finally, in exasperation, he shouted: "What's the matter wid yez? Can't ye line up? All of yez fall out and take a look at th' line yez made."

Mother: Did that young soldier have nerve enough to smoke in the parlor last night? I found a match on the floor.

Daughter: Oh, no. He just lit a match to see what time it was.

Recruit: "I hear they're starting a campaign against malaria."

"Malaria, eh?" grunted the grizzled sergeant. "I've campaigned through all those banana countries and I never heard of that place."

Corporal: Your wife reminds me of a girl I used to go with.

Sergeant: She's always reminding me of the same thing.

The Corporal looked with disgust on the Irish rookie who awkwardly before him.

"Do you call yourself a soldier?"

"An' why not?"

"You said you'd drilled before when I let you enlist."

"An' so I did. Didn't I work years in a quarry?"

He was an ex-soldier, was lunch counter waiter, and as the short order cook, and they their signals down pat. The tomer said to the waiter: "I was bowl of oyster soup, two scrambled eggs, coffee, and brown bread."

The ex-soldier bawled to the "Marines in the mud; two apiece deploy 'em; cup o' reveille and red shock troops."

Ohio Soldiers Train For Football Scrap

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Football is the main topic of conversation here as 50 picked men of the National Guard undergo a brisk hour workout each afternoon in preparation for a post-season game at Mississippi Southern College Dec. 10.

With more than 8000 men to draw from, 1st Lt. Raymond J. Novotny, 37th Division recreation officer, expects a top-notch team capable of meeting the Mississippians on ground. Many of the 50 achieved recognition in high school and college football.

The battle between the Ohio and their southern neighbors is expected to prove the outstanding sport event of the pigskin season. They are under way to broadcast game over station WLW, Cincinnati.

Lt. Novotny is being assisted by 1st Lt. Robert Reed, division recreation officer; 1st Lt. Arthur H. Wainwright and 2nd Lt. Edwin S. Winsper.

REAR-RANK RALPH

By Joe Bowers



Rookie's Orders Nervy But They Got Results

FT. DIX, N. J.—There's a rookie here who probably will get along somehow, even if worst should come to worst. He gave orders to a couple of officers who carried them out and liked it.

While the officers, a captain and a lieutenant, were directing the stringing of flood lights in a reception Center street, they heard an insistent yell from a nearby tent.

"Hey, you fellows out there—do me a favor, will you?" came the call.

Poking their heads into the tent, the officers saw the recruit all bundled up in bed clothing. Surprised but not dismayed as he saw the officers, the rookie repeated: "Do me a favor, will you? Move this bunk over to the stove, my feet are cold."

The favor was granted, the officers explaining they admired the boy's courage.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

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Boehme, Capt. Herbert H., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Washington, D. C.
Wagner, 1st Lt. Joseph T., Washington, D. C., to Kansas City, Mo.
Wollenberg, 1st Lt. Lincoln H., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Washington, D. C.
Lamcreaux, 2d Lt. Daniel C., Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Libby, 2d Lt. Edward W., active duty at Washington, D. C.
Goshorn, 2d Lt. John A., Arlington, Va., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Randall, Lt. Col. Edmund, Jr., Fort MacArthur, Calif., to Fort Monmouth, N. J.
Stoll, Maj. Herbert M., Fort Harrison, Ind., to Fort Belvoir, Va.
Fowler, Capt. James R., Governors Island, N. Y., to Fort Belvoir, Va.
Deford, Capt. John E., Baltimore, Md., to West Palm Beach, Fla.
Faley, Capt. Alfred D., Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Butcher, Capt. Eugene T., Fort MacArthur, Calif., to West Palm Beach, Fla.
Parker, 1st Lt. Irving H., Fort MacArthur, Calif., to Portland, Ore.
Nichols, 1st Lt. John R., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore.
L. Rosa, 2d Lt. Willard E., to duty at Washington, D. C.
Cederstrom, Maj. Arthur F. O., Fort Monmouth, N. J., to Washington, D. C.
Miller, Lt. Col. Clyde L., Washington, D. C., to Weldon Springs, Md.
Smith, 2d Lt. Elmer J., Arlington, Va., to Washington, D. C.
Huckleberry, 1st Lt. Kenneth H., March Field, Calif., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Hearne, Capt. John C., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Wash., D. C.
Arenas, Capt. Arthur H., Chivago, Ill., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Tiedeman, 2d Lt. John W. Jr., Randolph Field, Tex., to San Angelo, Tex.
Higgins, 1st Lt. Martin A., Wash., D. C., to Joliet, Ill.
Jillson, 2d Lt. George J., to duty at Wash., D. C.
Chaplain Reserve
Edwards, Capt. Norman E., Buttonwillow, Calif., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Edwards, 1st Lt. Justin S., Grants Pass, Ore., to Fort Lewis, Wash.
Washburn, 1st Lt. William A., Soper, Okla., to Brooks Field, Tex.
Duggan, Capt. John D., Bliss, N. Y., to Fort Dix, N. J.
Gilmore, 1st Lt. Frank, Talbot, Ga., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Moffatt, Capt. James A., Higginsville, Mo., to MacDill Field, Fla.
Parker, Maj. Stevie B., Basin, Wyo., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Sculze, 1st Lt. Luther M., Etna, Pa., to Fort Belvoir, Va.
Vanholme, 1st Lt. Florimond B., Putney, Vt., to Fort Jackson, S. C.
Wickman, Capt. Irving G., Springfield, Mass., to Fort Dix, N. J.
Littleton, 1st Lt. D'Arcy A., Peekskill, N. Y., to Edgewood, Md.

Infantry
Cohn, Lt. Col. Samuel F., Fort Benning, Ga., to Fort McClellan, Va.
Faith, Lt. Col. Don C., duty in office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.
Caffey, Lt. Col. Benjamin F., Fort Jay, N. Y., to Governors Island, N. Y.
Carrell, Capt. Charles A., Philippine Dept., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Harris, Capt. Arthur C., Philippine Dept., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Reilly, Capt. George M., Philippine Dept., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Quackenbush, Capt. Robert E., Philippine Dept., to Fort Bragg, N. C.
Chase, Capt. Charles H., Philippine Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Strauss, Capt. Ralph V., Philippine Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Mugh, Capt. Harry D., Philippine Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Cone, Capt. John D., Panama Canal Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Herndon, Capt. Carl B., Panama Canal Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Rely, Capt. Richard F., Panama Canal Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Brown, Capt. Laurence C., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Heimstead, Capt. Merwin K., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Hester, Capt. Henry R., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Kaesner, Capt. Herman H., Jr., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Raff, Capt. Edison D., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Mechem, Capt. Jesse, Hawaiian Dept., to San Francisco, Calif.
Chappuis, Capt. Steve A., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Ladd, Capt. Byron W., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Macherey, Capt. Earl J., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Bowen, Capt. John W., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Klimpton, Capt. Theodore R., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Patterson, Capt. William R., Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Monmouth, N. J.
Webb, Lt. Col. Lester A., Macon, Ga., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Stanis, Lt. Col. Roscoe A. D., Charleston, S. C., to Macon, Ga.
Hathaway, Lt. Col. Leander R., Vicksburg, Miss., to Macon, Ga.
Hutson, Lt. Col. Louis D., Lake Charles, La., to Macon, Ga.
Fuller, Lt. Col. Hurley E., University Station, La., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Collins, Lt. Col. Carter, Lafayette, Ind., to Fort Harrison, Ind.
Linnell, Lt. Col. Frank E., Madison, Wis., to Fort Harrison, Ind.
Craig, Lt. Col. William H., Savannah, Ga., to Fort Snelling, Minn.
Sutherland, Lt. Col. Charles F., Minneapolis, Minn., to Fort Warren, Wyo.
Gillis, Lt. Col. Marcel A., Birmingham, Ala., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Nemo, Lt. Col. Ralph, Los Angeles, Calif., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Vevia, Lt. Col. Paul J., Grand Rapids, Mich., to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Norris, Lt. Col. George B., Hartford, Conn., to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Tydings, Lt. Col. William L., Portland, Ore., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Cochran, Lt. Col. John H., Oakland, Calif., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Parker, Lt. Col. Gilbert E., Portland, Ore., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Carter, Lt. Col. Paul D., Detroit, Mich., to Fort Warren, Wyo.
Lyons, Lt. Col. James P., Spokane, Wash., to Fort Lewis, Wash.
Mixon, Lt. Col. Archibald M., Appleton, Wis., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Marshall, Lt. Col. Floyd, Grand Junction, Colo., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Freeman, Lt. Col. Thomas W., Grand Rapids, Mich., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Boatwright, Lt. Col. John R., St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Warren, Wyo.
Overstreet, Lt. Col. Philip, Detroit, Mich., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
McLean, Lt. Col. Henry C., Fort Hayes, Okla., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Willis, Lt. Col. Raymond D., Fort Sill, Okla., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
McCutcheon, Lt. Col. William H., Dayton, Ohio, to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Paschal, Lt. Col. Paul C., Wash., D. C., to Fort Houston, Tex.

Perrin, Lt. Col. Herbert T., duty at Wash., D. C.
Evans, Maj. Joseph K., Manila, P. I., to Philippine Dept.
Wheeler, Lt. Col. Druid E., Morgantown, W. Va., to Ft. Harrison, Ind.
Simmons, Lt. Col. Harry R., to duty Puerto Rico Dept.
Segarra, Capt. Antulio, to duty Puerto Rican Dept.
Thompson, Lt. Col. Samuel C., Dallas, Tex., to Brownwood, Tex.
Capthorn, Lt. Col. Carl L., Ft. Worth, Tex., to Brownwood, Tex.
Bassett, Maj. Aubrey J., Roanoke, Va., to Macon, Ga.
Lynch, Lt. Col. Charles P., Atlanta, Ga., to Macon, Ga.
Barrett, Lt. Col. Henry L., Brunswick, Ga., to Macon, Ga.
Wright, Lt. Col. Robert L., Mobile, Ala., to Macon, Ga.
Weaver, Lt. Col. Lamar, Jacksonville, Fla., to Macon, Ga.
Graham, Lt. Col. Walter R., Green Bay, Wis., to Macon, Ga.
Tychsen, Lt. Col. Andrew C., Camden, N. J., to Macon, Ga.
Doyle, Lt. Col. John E., Lancaster, Pa., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Morris, Lt. Col. William S., Fond du Lac, Wis., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Gwynn, Lt. Col. Harry M., Wash., D. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Condren, Lt. Col. George D., Charleston, S. C., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Walton, Lt. Col. Charles M., Florence, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Bier, Lt. Col. Ray W., San Antonio, Tex., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Harris, Lt. Col. Ray W., San Antonio, Tex., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Henson, Lt. Col. John W., New York, N. Y., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Halsey, Lt. Col. Frank W., McAlester, Okla., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Scudder, Lt. Col. Irvine C., St. Louis, Mo., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Francis, Lt. Col. John R., Wash., D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Boyley, Capt. Paul T., Philippine Dept., to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
McDonald, 1st Lt. Henry S., Jr., Puerto Rican Dept., to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
Elliott, Capt. George E., Ft. Houston, Tex., from Hawaiian Dept.
Pearson, Maj. Frederick, Ft. Houston, Tex., to Omaha, Neb.
Kunze, Lt. Col. Louis A., Philadelphia, Pa., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Koehler, Col. George R., Kansas City, Kan., to New Brunswick, N. J.
Koenig, Lt. Col. Egmont F., Englewood, N. J., to Corvallis, Ore.
Lange, Lt. Col. Otto F., Minneapolis, Minn., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Emery, Col. Ambrose R., State College, Pa., to Macon, Ga.
Stickney, Lt. Col. Richard, Philadelphia, Pa., to Macon, Ga.
Horn, Lt. Col. Thomas G., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Naclemento, Calif.
Sampson, Col. Charles L., Corvallis, Ore., to Naclemento, Calif.
Brabson, Col. Fay W., New Brunswick, N. J., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Barnett, Lt. Col. Allison J., Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Morris, Col. William H., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Fletcher, Col. Allen, to Galveston, Tex.
Moore, Lt. Col. J. Merriam, to Balboa, C. Z.
Wood, Lt. Col. Walter S., to Balboa, C. Z.
Jobbs, Lt. Col. George E., to Balboa, C. Z.
Clemens, Lt. Col. Joseph P., to Balboa, C. Z.
Rogers, Lt. Col. John A., to Fort Dix, N. J.
Wilson, Lt. Col. William S., to Fort Dix, N. J.
Holmes, Lt. Col. William H., to Camp Beauregard, La.
Infantry Reserve
Davis, Capt. Wilton E., Alexandria, La., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Morris, 1st Lt. Harold T., Brooklyn, N. Y., to Westover Field, Mass.
Conington, 1st Lt. Benjamin W., Jr., Arlington, Va., to Washington, D. C.
Pickhardt, 2d Lt. Thomas D., New York, N. Y., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.
Smith, Lt. Col. Fray B., continued duty at Wash., D. C.
Skray, Maj. Arthur, Wash., D. C., to Fort Bragg, N. C.
Schmidt, Capt. Carl T., continued duty at Wash., D. C.
Godfrey, Capt. Milton E., Warren, Pa., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.
Sheifer, 1st Lt. Leeb E., Governors Island, N. Y., to Wash., D. C.
Parker, 1st Lt. Irving H., Portland, Ore., to duty.
Biggs, 1st Lt. Thomas J., Jr., to duty at Wash., D. C.
Carter, 1st Lt. Harry E., Wash., D. C., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Workman, 1st Lt. William G., Clifton, N. Y., to Honolulu, T. H.
Mercer, 1st Lt. Charles A., Martinsburg, W. Va., to Panama Canal Zone.
Bennett, Lt. Col. John B., Camp Blanding, Fla., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Bryant, 2d Lt. William C., Fort Devens, Mass., to Wash., D. C.
Chapman, Capt. James W., Ashland, Ky., to Charleston, S. C.
Nuzum, Capt. James R., Jr., Weirton, W. Va., to Honolulu, T. H.
Mornston, 2d Lt. Harry E., Sparks, Nev., to March Field, Calif.
Redfield, 1st Lt. Robert S., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Clifton, 2d Lt. Jack B., Thomas, Ky., to Beckley, W. Va.
Schmidt, Capt. Carl T., to duty at Wash., D. C.
Kinghorn, 1st Lt. James B., Ft. Screven, Ga., to West Palm Beach, Fla.
Bailey, Capt. Heyward C., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Wash., D. C.
Liszes, 1st Lt. Stanley A., Amsterdam, N. Y., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.
Byers, 2d Lt. Robert C., Greensboro, N. C., to Langley Field, Va.
White, 1st Lt. Charles G., Grand Marais, Minn., to Mount Clemens, Mich.
Sorelli, 1st Lt. Ivy B., Grayson, La., to Brooks Field, Tex.
Neal, 1st Lt. Raymond M., Indianapolis, Ind., to Mount Clemens, Mich.
Schill, 1st Lt. Harold, Indiantown Gap, Pa., to duty.
Wyckoff, 2d Lt. Norman R., Jerome, Ariz., to Randolph Field, Tex.
Beal, 1st Lt. Gerald E., to Randolph Field, Tex.
Hall, Second Lt. Herbert P., to Washington, D. C.
Fairfax, 1st Lt. Virgil P., to MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla.
Krafft, Second Lt. Robert E., to Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

Air Corps
Stitt, Maj. Donald G., Bolling Field, D. C., to Kelly Field, Tex.
Hardy, Maj. Wilfred H., Detroit, Mich., to Stocton, Calif.
Shugart, Capt. Donald F., Los Angeles, Calif., to Sacramento, Calif.
Koeliker, 1st Lt. Walter R., Taylorville, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Shilling, 2d Lt. Erikson E., Washington, D. C., to Langley Field, Va.
Brown, 1st Lt. Thomas D., Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Lowry Field, Colo.
Polifka, 1st Lt. Karl L., Moffett Field, Calif., to duty.
Setchell, 1st Lt. James F., Scott Field, Ill., to Lowry Field, Colo.
Schauber, 2d Lt. Paul C., Mitchell Field, N. Y., to Denver, Colo.
Edwards, Lt. Col. Idwal H., Wash., D. C., to Randolph Field, Tex.
Smith, Lt. Col. Lowell H., Santa Monica, Calif., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.
Stromme, Lt. Col. Joseph L., Santa Monica, Calif., to March Field, Calif.
Shively, Maj. James C., Wright Field, Ohio, to Mount Clemens, Mich.
Koenig, Lt. Col. Theodore J., Langley Field, Va., to Wash., D. C.
Weddington, Maj. Leonard D., Birmingham, Ala., to Hawaiian Dept.
Carr, Maj. Harold H., to Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alaska.
Peterson, Capt. Leslie O., to March Field, Riverside, Calif.
Bailey, Maj. Joseph P., to Moffett Field, Calif.
Ford, Lt. Col. Christopher W., to Atlanta, Ga.

Air Corps Reserve
Durkee, 1st Lt. Robert E., Oklahoma City, Okla., to Shreveport, La.
Mumma, Capt. Donald K., Anton, Canal Zone, to Quarry Heights, C. Z.
Evans, 2d Lt. Harry L., Jr., Kelly Field, Tex., to Randolph Field, Tex.
Lawrence, Maj. Charles W., Houston, Tex., to MacDill Field, Fla.
Taylor, Capt. Yantis H., St. Louis, Mo., to Barksdale Field, La.
Each of the following named second lieutenants of the Air Corps Reserve will be transferred from Kelly Field, Tex., to Panama Canal Department:
Charles W. Counts, Horace G. Haldeman, Loren M. Harrington, Stuart C. McLeod, Adolph J. Parra, Palmer J. Sogaard, Raleigh M. Thompson, Robert M. Walton, Roy A. Webb, Jr., Wesley Werner, Robert H. West, Charles E. Williams, Jr., Preston B. Wooley, Frank M. Wyman, Jr.
Colman, 2d Lt. Hubert F., Kelly Field, Tex., to active duty.
Sheldon, 2d Lt. Benjamin M., Orlando, Fla., to Maxwell Field, Ala.
Hopkins, Capt. Ross T., Chanute Field, Ill., to East St. Louis, Mo.
Swann, 2d Lt. Chesley I., Jr., Anchorage, Ky., to Kelly Field, Tex.
Weitzfeld, Second Lt. Richard W., to Kelly Field, Tex.

Cavalry
Dawn, Lt. Col. Edward J., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
Cledenen, Maj. Clarence C., Fort Defiance, Va., to Wash., D. C.
Barnhart, Lt. Col. Frank H., Champaign, Ill., to Ft. Riley, Kan.
Dukes, Lt. Col. Ernest P., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Cavalry Reserve
McCarty, 2d Lt. Burt M., Fort Knox, Ky., to St. Petersburg, Fla.
Wrigley, 2d Lt. James B., Santa Rosa, Calif., to Hamilton Field, Calif.

Corps of Engineers
Thomas, Col. Robert S., Wash., D. C., to Memphis, Tenn.
Gano, Lt. Col. Frank W., Wash., D. C., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Hannis, Maj. Henry F., Wash., D. C., to duty.
Day, Lt. Col. Gordon C., to Rolla, Mo.

Engineers Reserve
Memmair, Capt. James B., Ft. Wayne, Mich., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Seim, 1st Lt. Howard S., to Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y.
Bird, Second Lt. Clayton A., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Larson, Maj. Harry, to McChord Field, Wash.

Coast Artillery
Skene, Col. Cedric M. S., Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Cole, Maj. Paul W., Ft. Mills, P. I., to Philippine Dept.
Blackwell, Lt. Col. Herbert H., Ft. Monroe, Va., to Roanoke, Va.
Cravens, Lt. Col. William M., Schenectady, N. Y. to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Gillette, Lt. Col. Chauncey A., Jackson, Miss., to Ft. Eustis, Va.
Jones, Lt. Col. Clifford R., Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Moultrie, S. C.
Hafer, Lt. Col. Joseph B., Columbia, S. C., to Ft. Eustis, Va.
Mars, Lt. Col. William R., Cleveland, Ohio, to Ft. Eustis, Va.
Warner, Col. Oscar C., to Hitchcock, Tex.
Finley, Lt. Col. Charles R., to headquarters, Quarry Heights, C. Z.
Detwiler, Lt. Col. Harold P., to headquarters, Quarry Heights, C. Z.
Bartlett, Maj. Lawrence W., to headquarters, Quarry Heights, C. Z.
Deichmann, Capt. Matthew K., to headquarters, Quarry Heights, C. Z.

Coast Artillery Reserve
Koletty, 1st Lt. John W., Governors Island, N. Y., to Joliet, Ill.
Hays, 1st Lt. George M., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va.
Fugman, 2d Lt. Frank S., Fort Hayes, Ohio, to Washington, D. C.
Watts, Second Lt. Alfred M., to MacDill Field, Fla.

Ordinance Dept.
Engelhart, Lt. Col. Francis A., to duty at Memphis, Tenn.
Kelly, Lt. Col. David C., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Fort Meade, Md.
Winnings, Lt. Col. Olaf P., Fort Houston, Tex., to Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
Brocker, Lt. Col. L. Monroe, Fort Hayes, Ohio, to Camp Blanding, Fla.
Hullings, Lt. Col. John, to Morgantown, W. Va.

Ordinance Department Reserve
Parnell, 2d Lt. Leonard C., Birmingham, Ala., to active duty.
Moran, Capt. Willis T., Edgewood, Md., to Joliet, Ill.
Boush, Capt. Gilbert W., Wilmington, Del., to active duty.
Smith, Capt. Forrest W., Cincinnati, Ohio, to active duty.
Lindsey, 2d Lt. Walter M., Jr., Birmingham, Ala., to active duty.
O'Neill, 1st Lt. Thomas M., Hartford, Conn., to Aberdeen, Md.
Hoppock, 1st Lt. David W., Maplewood, N. J., to New York, N. Y.
Coquet, 2d Lt. Lucien J., Aberdeen, Md., to Baytown, Tex.
Crumley, 2d Lt. Jesse C., Jr., Aberdeen, Md., to Pulaski, Va.
Rusch, Maj. William J., Columbus, Ohio, to Wash., D. C.
Noramore, Maj. Stuart, Springfield, Mass., to Bridgeport, Conn.
Eisenbraun, 2d Lt. David C., Winnetka, Ill., to Chicago, Ill.
Fabel, Maj. Donald C., to Washington, D. C.
Fratz, Capt. Elwood J., to San Francisco, Calif.
Wood, Capt. Ralph M., to Washington, D. C.
Bishop, 1st Lt. William O., to Middle-town, Iowa.
Deary, Second Lt. Henry M., to Watertown, Mass.

Signal Corps
Parker, Maj. Will V., San Antonio, Tex., to Camp Bowie, Tex.

Signal Corps Reserve
Raynard, 1st Lt. Charles L., to Fort Douglas, Utah.

Reserve
Freeman, Chaplain (Capt.) Ira, to Fort Hancock, N. J.
Senn, Chaplain (Capt.) Arthur M., to Fort Dix, N. J.

Officers' Reserve Corps
Capron, Chaplain, William E., to Camp Up-ton, N. J.
Griessel, Chaplain, Albert C., to Fort Dix, N. J.

Chemical Warfare Service Reserve
Herdell, 1st Lt. Joseph R., Detroit, Mich., to Edgewood, Md.
Yanka, 1st Lt. Donald E., Ludington, Mich., to Edgewood, Md.
Millin, Maj. Robert, to Washington, D. C.
Senske, 1st Lt. William M., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Boehme, Capt. Herbert H., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Washington, D. C.
Wagner, 1st Lt. Joseph T., Washington, D. C., to Kansas City, Mo.
Wollenberg, 1st Lt. Lincoln H., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Washington, D. C.
Lamcreaux, 2d Lt. Daniel C., Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Libby, 2d Lt. Edward W., active duty at Washington, D. C.
Goshorn, 2d Lt. John A., Arlington, Va., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Randall, Lt. Col. Edmund, Jr., Fort MacArthur, Calif., to Fort Monmouth, N. J.
Stoll, Maj. Herbert M., Fort Harrison, Ind., to Fort Belvoir, Va.
Fowler, Capt. James R., Governors Island, N. Y., to Fort Belvoir, Va.
Deford, Capt. John E., Baltimore, Md., to West Palm Beach, Fla.
Faley, Capt. Alfred D., Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Butcher, Capt. Eugene T., Fort MacArthur, Calif., to West Palm Beach, Fla.
Parker, 1st Lt. Irving H., Fort MacArthur, Calif., to Portland, Ore.
Nichols, 1st Lt. John R., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore.
L. Rosa, 2d Lt. Willard E., to duty at Washington, D. C.
Cederstrom, Maj. Arthur F. O., Fort Monmouth, N. J., to Washington, D. C.
Miller, Lt. Col. Clyde L., Washington, D. C., to Weldon Springs, Md.
Smith, 2d Lt. Elmer J., Arlington, Va., to Washington, D. C.
Huckleberry, 1st Lt. Kenneth H., March Field, Calif., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Hearne, Capt. John C., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Wash., D. C.
Arenas, Capt. Arthur H., Chivago, Ill., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Tiedeman, 2d Lt. John W. Jr., Randolph Field, Tex., to San Angelo, Tex.
Higgins, 1st Lt. Martin A., Wash., D. C., to Joliet, Ill.
Jillson, 2d Lt. George J., to duty at Wash., D. C.
Chaplain Reserve
Edwards, Capt. Norman E., Buttonwillow, Calif., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Edwards, 1st Lt. Justin S., Grants Pass, Ore., to Fort Lewis, Wash.
Washburn, 1st Lt. William A., Soper, Okla., to Brooks Field, Tex.
Duggan, Capt. John D., Bliss, N. Y., to Fort Dix, N. J.
Gilmore, 1st Lt. Frank, Talbot, Ga., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Moffatt, Capt. James A., Higginsville, Mo., to MacDill Field, Fla.
Parker, Maj. Stevie B., Basin, Wyo., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Sculze, 1st Lt. Luther M., Etna, Pa., to Fort Belvoir, Va.
Vanholme, 1st Lt. Florimond B., Putney, Vt., to Fort Jackson, S. C.
Wickman, Capt. Irving G., Springfield, Mass., to Fort Dix, N. J.
Littleton, 1st Lt. D'Arcy A., Peekskill, N. Y., to Edgewood, Md.

Infantry
Cohn, Lt. Col. Samuel F., Fort Benning, Ga., to Fort McClellan, Va.
Faith, Lt. Col. Don C., duty in office of Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.
Caffey, Lt. Col. Benjamin F., Fort Jay, N. Y., to Governors Island, N. Y.
Carrell, Capt. Charles A., Philippine Dept., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Harris, Capt. Arthur C., Philippine Dept., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Reilly, Capt. George M., Philippine Dept., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Quackenbush, Capt. Robert E., Philippine Dept., to Fort Bragg, N. C.
Chase, Capt. Charles H., Philippine Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Strauss, Capt. Ralph V., Philippine Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Mugh, Capt. Harry D., Philippine Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Cone, Capt. John D., Panama Canal Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Herndon, Capt. Carl B., Panama Canal Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Rely, Capt. Richard F., Panama Canal Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Brown, Capt. Laurence C., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Heimstead, Capt. Merwin K., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Hester, Capt. Henry R., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Kaesner, Capt. Herman H., Jr., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Raff, Capt. Edison D., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Mechem, Capt. Jesse, Hawaiian Dept., to San Francisco, Calif.
Chappuis, Capt. Steve A., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Ladd, Capt. Byron W., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Macherey, Capt. Earl J., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Custer, Mich.
Bowen, Capt. John W., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Klimpton, Capt. Theodore R., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Devens, Mass.
Patterson, Capt. William R., Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Monmouth, N. J.
Webb, Lt. Col. Lester A., Macon, Ga., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Stanis, Lt. Col. Roscoe A. D., Charleston, S. C., to Macon, Ga.
Hathaway, Lt. Col. Leander R., Vicksburg, Miss., to Macon, Ga.
Hutson, Lt. Col. Louis D., Lake Charles, La., to Macon, Ga.
Fuller, Lt. Col. Hurley E., University Station, La., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Collins, Lt. Col. Carter, Lafayette, Ind., to Fort Harrison, Ind.
Linnell, Lt. Col. Frank E., Madison, Wis., to Fort Harrison, Ind.
Craig, Lt. Col. William H., Savannah, Ga., to Fort Snelling, Minn.
Sutherland, Lt. Col. Charles F., Minneapolis, Minn., to Fort Warren, Wyo.
Gillis, Lt. Col. Marcel A., Birmingham, Ala., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Nemo, Lt. Col. Ralph, Los Angeles, Calif., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Vevia, Lt. Col. Paul J., Grand Rapids, Mich., to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Norris, Lt. Col. George B., Hartford, Conn., to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Tydings, Lt. Col. William L., Portland, Ore., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Cochran, Lt. Col. John H., Oakland, Calif., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Parker, Lt. Col. Gilbert E., Portland, Ore., to Fort Ord, Calif.
Carter, Lt. Col. Paul D., Detroit, Mich., to Fort Warren, Wyo.
Lyons, Lt. Col. James P., Spokane, Wash., to Fort Lewis, Wash.
Mixon, Lt. Col. Archibald M., Appleton, Wis., to Fort Houston, Tex.
Marshall, Lt. Col. Floyd, Grand Junction, Colo., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Freeman, Lt. Col. Thomas W., Grand Rapids, Mich., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Boatwright, Lt. Col. John R., St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Warren, Wyo.
Overstreet, Lt. Col. Philip, Detroit, Mich., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
McLean, Lt. Col. Henry C., Fort Hayes, Okla., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Willis, Lt. Col. Raymond D., Fort Sill, Okla., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
McCutcheon, Lt. Col. William H., Dayton, Ohio, to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Paschal, Lt. Col. Paul C., Wash., D. C., to Fort Houston, Tex.

Perrin, Lt. Col. Herbert T., duty at Wash., D. C.
Evans, Maj. Joseph K., Manila, P. I., to Philippine Dept.
Wheeler, Lt. Col. Druid E., Morgantown, W. Va., to Ft. Harrison, Ind.
Simmons, Lt. Col. Harry R., to duty Puerto Rico Dept.
Segarra, Capt. Antulio, to duty Puerto Rican Dept.
Thompson, Lt. Col. Samuel C., Dallas, Tex., to Brownwood, Tex.
Capthorn, Lt. Col. Carl L., Ft. Worth, Tex., to Brownwood, Tex.
Bassett, Maj. Aubrey J., Roanoke, Va., to Macon, Ga.
Lynch, Lt. Col. Charles P., Atlanta, Ga., to Macon, Ga.
Barrett, Lt. Col. Henry L., Brunswick, Ga., to Macon, Ga.
Wright, Lt. Col. Robert L., Mobile, Ala., to Macon, Ga.
Weaver, Lt. Col. Lamar, Jacksonville, Fla., to Macon, Ga.
Graham, Lt. Col. Walter R., Green Bay, Wis., to Macon, Ga.
Tychsen, Lt. Col. Andrew C., Camden, N. J., to Macon, Ga.
Doyle, Lt. Col. John E., Lancaster, Pa., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Morris, Lt. Col. William S., Fond du Lac, Wis., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Gwynn, Lt. Col. Harry M., Wash., D. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Condren, Lt. Col. George D., Charleston, S. C., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Walton, Lt. Col. Charles M., Florence, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Bier, Lt. Col. Ray W., San Antonio, Tex., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Harris, Lt. Col. Ray W., San Antonio, Tex., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Henson, Lt. Col. John W., New York, N. Y., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Halsey, Lt. Col. Frank W., McAlester, Okla., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Scudder, Lt. Col. Irvine C., St. Louis, Mo., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Francis, Lt. Col. John R., Wash., D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Boyley, Capt. Paul T., Philippine Dept., to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
McDonald, 1st Lt. Henry S., Jr., Puerto Rican Dept., to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
Elliott, Capt. George E., Ft. Houston, Tex., from Hawaiian Dept.
Pearson, Maj. Frederick, Ft. Houston, Tex., to Omaha, Neb.
Kunze, Lt. Col. Louis A., Philadelphia, Pa., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Koehler, Col. George R., Kansas City, Kan., to New Brunswick, N. J.
Koenig, Lt. Col. Egmont F., Englewood, N. J., to Corvallis, Ore.
Lange, Lt. Col. Otto F., Minneapolis, Minn., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Emery, Col. Ambrose R., State College, Pa., to Macon, Ga.
Stickney, Lt. Col. Richard, Philadelphia, Pa., to Macon, Ga.
Horn, Lt. Col. Thomas G., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Naclemento, Calif.
Sampson, Col. Charles L., Corvallis, Ore., to Naclemento, Calif.
Brabson, Col. Fay W., New Brunswick, N. J., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Barnett, Lt. Col. Allison J., Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.
Morris, Col. William H., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Fletcher, Col. Allen, to Galveston, Tex.
Moore, Lt. Col. J. Merriam, to Balboa, C. Z.
Wood, Lt. Col. Walter S., to Balboa, C. Z.
Jobbs, Lt. Col. George E., to Balboa, C. Z.
Clemens, Lt. Col. Joseph P., to Balboa, C. Z.
Rogers, Lt. Col. John A., to Fort Dix, N. J.
Wilson, Lt. Col. William S., to Fort Dix, N. J.
Holmes, Lt. Col. William H., to Camp Beauregard, La.
Infantry Reserve
Davis, Capt. Wilton E., Alexandria, La., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Morris, 1st Lt. Harold T., Brooklyn, N. Y., to Westover Field, Mass.
Conington, 1st Lt. Benjamin W., Jr., Arlington, Va., to Washington, D. C.
Pickhardt, 2d Lt. Thomas D., New York, N. Y., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.
Smith, Lt. Col. Fray B., continued duty at Wash., D. C.
Skray, Maj. Arthur, Wash., D. C., to Fort Bragg, N. C.
Schmidt, Capt. Carl T., continued duty at Wash., D. C.
Godfrey, Capt. Milton E., Warren, Pa., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.
Sheifer, 1st Lt. Leeb E., Governors Island, N. Y., to Wash., D. C.
Parker, 1st Lt. Irving H., Portland, Ore., to duty.
Biggs, 1st Lt. Thomas J., Jr., to duty at Wash., D. C.
Carter, 1st Lt. Harry E., Wash., D. C., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Workman, 1st Lt. William G., Clifton, N. Y., to Honolulu, T. H.
Mercer, 1st Lt. Charles A., Martinsburg, W. Va., to Panama Canal Zone.
Bennett, Lt. Col. John B., Camp Blanding, Fla., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Bryant, 2d Lt. William C., Fort Devens, Mass., to Wash., D. C.
Chapman, Capt. James W., Ashland, Ky., to Charleston, S. C.
Nuzum, Capt. James R., Jr., Weirton, W. Va., to Honolulu, T. H.
Mornston, 2d Lt. Harry E., Sparks, Nev., to March Field, Calif.
Redfield, 1st Lt. Robert S., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Clifton, 2d Lt. Jack B., Thomas, Ky., to Beckley, W. Va.
Schmidt, Capt. Carl T., to duty at Wash., D. C.
Kinghorn, 1st Lt. James B., Ft. Screven, Ga., to West Palm Beach, Fla.
Bailey, Capt. Heyward C., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Wash., D. C.
Liszes, 1st Lt. Stanley A., Amsterdam, N. Y., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.
Byers, 2d Lt. Robert C., Greensboro, N. C., to Langley Field, Va.
White, 1st Lt. Charles G., Grand Marais, Minn., to Mount Clemens, Mich.
Sorelli, 1st Lt. Ivy B., Grayson, La., to Brooks Field, Tex.
Neal, 1st Lt. Raymond M., Indianapolis, Ind., to Mount Clemens, Mich.
Schill, 1st Lt. Harold, Indiantown Gap, Pa., to duty.
Wyckoff, 2d Lt. Norman R., Jerome, Ariz., to Randolph Field, Tex.
Beal, 1st Lt. Gerald E., to Randolph Field, Tex.
Hall, Second Lt. Herbert P., to Washington, D. C.
Fairfax, 1st Lt. Virgil P., to MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla.
Krafft, Second Lt. Robert E., to Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

Air Corps
Stitt, Maj. Donald G., Bolling Field, D. C., to Kelly Field, Tex.
Hardy, Maj. Wilfred H., Detroit, Mich., to Stocton, Calif.
Shugart, Capt. Donald F., Los Angeles, Calif., to Sacramento, Calif.
Koeliker, 1st Lt. Walter R., Taylorville, Ill., to

1,154,782 In U. S. Armed Forces by February 1

WASHINGTON—Without including selectees, enlisted men in the regular armed forces of the U. S.—Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard—will number 1,154,782 by Feb. 1, it was estimated at national selective service headquarters.

The total has been fixed previously when allotting quotas of selectees to the several states, but for the first time headquarters gave a breakdown among the various branches of those serving regular enlistments.

The breakdown:

Army, 791,648.

Navy, 294,545.

Marine Corps, 68,589.

Total figure is based on actual enrollment in the regular forces on Oct. 1 and increases anticipated by February. The Army figure includes National Guardsmen, a large part of whom have been mobilized for a year's training.

The new tables of figures will not affect at present the quotas of selectees assigned to the states. By next Spring some of the quotas may be revised as more accurate figures on enlistments are made available.

New York, expected to furnish 114,796 recruits through selective service, will have an estimated 85,364 men in the regular forces near the end of the winter.

At the other end of the picture, Nevada, required to supply only 624 men, is given credit for these volunteers in the regular branches: Army, 1052; Navy, 275; Marine Corps, 56.

The District of Columbia, which is to furnish 3982 selectees by the end of the fiscal year, has an estimated 7866 in the regulars.

Gen. Hagood Says Coast Defenses Are Too Weak

WASHINGTON—Doubt that strategic harbors along our coastlines could be closed to a hostile fleet even with as long as six months' notice of invasion was expressed this week by Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, who retired from the Army in 1938 after criticizing what he termed "New Deal pump-priming."

Any modern Navy could come into Chesapeake Bay with as much ease as the German warships went into Oslo, in the retired general's opinion, as given in the service magazine, Army Ordnance. The writer said \$2,000,000,000 should be made available immediately for the complete rehabilitation of the entire coast defense system—"a very small sum as compared to the 40 billions we spent during the last war in our efforts to stop the enemy on the other side."

Charging that seacoast defenses lack guns, mines, submarines, aircraft, organization and men, Gen. Hagood went on:

"Twenty-five years ago, every important harbor could be closed to a hostile fleet upon 24 hours notice. Today it is a question whether they could be closed at the end of six months. Every other department of the Army and Navy has gone forward. The coast defenses have gone back."

To sum up Gen. Hagood's views of the situation on the Atlantic coast: There are a few modern guns, particularly some 14 and 16-inch guns obtained from the Navy, that can shoot 25 miles; there are a number of older guns that could give a good account of themselves. But the Army, he wrote, has developed no new rangefinding methods to utilize the full value of the gun ranges. Although the military experts did not mention the Pacific Coast situation, he explained that his summary applied to all of our coast defenses.

Insular Reserve Officers Ordered Into Service

WASHINGTON—Commanding generals of the Panama, Philippine, Hawaiian and Puerto Rican departments have been issued a directive order authorizing them to select Reserve Officers in their departments for extended active duty under the terms of recent legislation permitting such officers to be called with or without their consent.

Preference will be given eligible Reserve Officers without any urgent reasons for deferment.

Noncom Club Throws Party

FT. DUPONT, Del.—The Noncommissioned Officers Club of this post gave a farewell party at the Service Club recently for the 1st Eng. Battalion.

Ft. MacArthur Sawbones Take a Rest



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS replace surgical as members of the Medical Detachment at Fort MacArthur, Calif., "take five" after the day's work. Mission furniture and bright curtains make the day room a cheery place. —Army Times-Acme Photo

Handicaps Faced in Army Planning Cited by Marshall in Letter To Members of Congress

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Army is faced with the handicap of having to plan its expansions and training without any advance knowledge of emergency requirements that might have to be met. This and other problems were cited by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff in a letter to members of Congress made public in an article in the current issue of Harper's.

"With a natural tendency to emphasize the dramatic aspects of the fighting, war correspondents have created in the popular mind the impression that the bulk of the German Army is made up of bombing planes and armored divisions, and have thereby obscured the essential clue to its remarkable success,—the fact that it is a balanced force of all arms, with the proper proportion of infantry, planes, tanks, mortars, engineers, signal and reserve units," the Chief of Staff stated, "with a thoroughly equipped service of supply, all designed with a complete unity of purpose and command."

"Probably the most impressive aspect of that army, aside from unity of command at the critical point, has been the ability of the infantry artillery teams to follow up the penetration raids of the mechanized forces, covered by the air forces and consolidating every gain of ground. The logical feat of supplying these rapidly moving forces has been another impressive—and little understood—evidence of efficiency, which means teamwork at its best."

"The German army had the great advantage in planning the necessary advance and teamwork between its component elements, of definitely knowing in advance who was to be the principal enemy and exactly what terrain would have to be fought over. Here in America, with no definite knowledge of where or when we may be called upon to fight, it will always be difficult for us to clear away the perfectly legitimate, but often conflicting, demands of rival advocates for this or that system of organization, or this or that new weapon."

General Marshall explained he had proceeded on the basis that "the most effective method of meeting the problems involved in building the new Army was to secure the confi-

dence and sympathetic understanding of Congress in the War Department by going confidentially very freely into all the details, our hopes and our plans, before the committees and in individual contacts with members of Congress."

"Of course, I realize that much, if not all, of what we have succeeded in obtaining in the past six months would have been impossible of accomplishment without the constantly increasing threat of European events," the Chief of Staff concluded. "My problem has been to determine on a sound course of action, to balance our needs of both men and materials to fit our own responsibilities, which have grown and changed in complexity along with the lightninglike changes in the world situation."

Capt. Becomes Provost Aide

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Capt. John A. Langley, Air Corps Reserve, Keene, N. H., has been assigned assistant provost marshal at this field. Maj. L. A. Dayton is provost marshal. Capt. Langley reported here for a year of duty on Nov. 16. He entered the Air Corps in 1917 and was commissioned as a pilot officer in March of 1918. After serving as a primary flying instructor at Rich Field, Waco, Tex., he went to Gertsner Field, Lake Charles, La., where he completed the advanced flying course.

In civilian life, Capt. Langley was general manager of the Cheshire Oil Co., Keene.

Famed 11th Cavalry Still Favors Horses; Machines Slower in Rugged Terrain

MORENA LAKE, Calif.—Here, among the rolling hills not far from the Mexican border, when the bugler sounds "stable call," it means just that, and the troopers hurry to the picket lines. And when the stable sergeant yells "Commence grooming," it doesn't mean to check the carburetors and see that there's plenty of gas in the tanks.

Camped under canvas, surrounded by a brush-covered wilderness impenetrable to motor-driven vehicles, the Second Squadron, 11th Cavalry, determinedly cling to their horses in this age of mechanization.

The lake, some 60 miles from San Diego, is one of the city's water system reservoirs, and it is the mission of the famed cavalry outfit to guard it from possible sabotage. An axiom of the cavalry says that "a horse can go anywhere an automobile can, and many places that it can't."

Mounted patrols of the 11th Regiment can scout along the international boundary and cut deep into the woods over trails impassable to

Chaplain Tells How Post Secured Fine Pieces of Art

WASHINGTON—Army chaplains have expressed interest in the enterprise of Chaplain George F. Rixey in securing a beautiful mural painting for the Post Chapel at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., as well as a reading room "Art Gallery."

The mural, "Saint Paul Preaching to the Romans," was painted by Victor Trent under direction of the Federal Works Projects Administration at White Plains, N. Y. It has been installed behind the chapel altar. The painting was obtained through what William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, termed "Chaplain Rixey's inspiring leadership."

Chaplain Rixey, when questioned about the procedure to be followed in getting murals painted for Army Posts by WPA artists, pointed out that first the proposal should be presented to the commanding officer of a post for his consideration. He said the chaplain, upon receiving approval by his commander should contact the officer of the Federal Art Project serving the district or area in which the post is located.

"By conference, the chaplain should ascertain if such a project may be inaugurated," the chief of chaplains added. "If so, the post chaplain must find funds needed as the sponsor's share, amounting to 25 per cent of the project cost."

At Ft. Slocum, a sum of \$200 permitted the securing for the reading room of some 15 to 20 fine paintings of historical and culture value, in addition to the chapel mural. Naturally, it is up to the persons locally interested to determine the subject of paintings or the manner for raising the post's share of the project costs.

Inventions Studied For Possible Use In Defense Work

WASHINGTON—A treasure for war winning ideas has been sifted here by members of the National Inventors Council, Commerce Department engineers, to determine which ones might be used in the defense program.

The new council, headed by Charles F. Kettering, inventor of automotive self-starter and president of General Motors Research Corporation, will turn over to Army Navy engineers and technicians ideas that might aid the defense program.

Kettering himself was looking for ideas relating to power plants, combustion engines and control devices. Fred Zeder, chairman of the Board of the General Corporation, was assigned study land transportation and vehicle inventions.

Assigned to study new ideas in ordnance and munitions was William T. Tschappat, former chairman of the War Department of Ordnance for the War Department.

Other assignments included: L. D. Collidge, director of General Electric Research Laboratories, geometrical and optical instruments and communications; George F. Baekeland, inventor of bakelite, aeronautics and problems; Dr. Fin Sparre, of development for the Dupont Corporation, chemicals and chemical weapons.

Watson Davis, director of Service, assigned to sanitation medical problems; Dr. Frederick Feiler, dean of the George Washington School of Engineering, mining and camouflage inventions; Webster N. Jones, dean of engineering at Carnegie Tech, in chemical and metallurgy.

The inventors council was this fall by former Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, to serve as a clearing house for voluntary inventions useful in national defense to hand out specific defense problems to inventors considered capable of handling them. The meeting was the council's third since its organization.

The commerce Department noted that inventions have been turned into the council office at the rate of 120 a day.

Fort Dix Expansion Ousts Farm Folk

FORT DIX, N. J.—Thirty farm families left the land, had been home to them for a generation or more, to make room for a new artillery range included in the expansion of Fort Dix.

Nearly 17,000 acres have been bought by the Government in surrounding counties, affecting approximately 700 people and 100 arable properties.

Twenty of the 33 families who have a place to go were granted a week or two of vacation of the vacated land has already been burned over by the Army to clear pines and brush as a safeguard against fires when the artillery is in use.

Commander Reviews Reception

FT. DUPONT, Del.—Marking the reception of more than 300 new troops, the 1st Eng. Battalion recently held in review before its commander, Maj. Frederick B. Bullock.

west of El Centro. When the at Campo is ready for occupation the two squadrons will be ready.

Maj. Gen. E. D. Peek, Ninth Area Commander, recently inspected the detachment at Lake Moreno, found the men rapidly accustomed themselves to their new surroundings, rigorous and primitive compared with their comfortable quarters in the Presidio barracks.

While horseflesh remains supreme in the eyes of the 11th Cavalry, mechanization has not been overlooked. At normal strength of 11th contains a platoon of 10 armed scout cars for advance reconnaissance on roads and highways. It is equipped with a radio, one caliber and two 30-caliber machine guns.

Among the old timers still fighting oats as a fuel over gasoline is 1st Sgt. Thomas P. Farrell, the fit's oldest non-commissioned officer in point of service, who joined the regiment in 1919 at Campo.

Sharing the veneration of the first soldier is Big Buck, a 33-year-old horse. Big Buck is the oldest mount in the regiment, now used to break in recruits.

The Army Quiz



case you missed them the first time, here are the toughest questions asked in the past month. Take it an exam, with 80 the pass mark.

The leader of your squad raises his hand to shoulder level, then it straight up. That means: one round enemy in sight quick time double time

He raises his clenched fist high over his head, then pulls it down to shoulder level, repeating several times. That means: out of action quick time fix bayonets forward

Hand extended before him, he moves it across chest with a choppy motion. That means: traversing fire skirmishers enemy in sight take cover

He smacks his fist into palm of other hand. That means: out of action quick time down

What is the first thing a scout does after crossing an enemy trench? Looks down and listens. Looks back the way he has come does not halt.

Suppose you're standing up in a field and a flare goes off nearby. What do you do? "freeze" drop to ground cover face slide shell into chamber

You are captured. The enemy wants to know your serial number. What do you do? yes no

On Army maps the squares are numbered. They are: 500 and 5000 yards 10 and 50 yards 2000 and 4000 yards 750 and 1250 yards

In coloring a map you would use one of the following colors to indicate houses, roads, railroads, creeks: brown green blue

For contour line you would use: brown green blue

(Answers on Page 16)

2th Observation Squad

1st Guard Unit to Train at Ft. Bragg

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—The 112th Observation Squadron, first National Guard unit to go into training here, arrived Monday from its home state of Ohio. The unit was inducted into federal service on Nov. 25. An advance party of 84 enlisted men and Lt. Charles H. Hallett, in command of Lt. R. C. Kissack, arrived by train Sunday, the planes in motor convoy coming in the following day.

Maj. Clarence D. Barnhill, commander of the squadron, came in the planes, the motor convoy under command of Lt. William Shepard. The squadron's home base is the Municipal Airport, Cleveland. The unit is comprised of officers and 111 enlisted men.

The squadron is equipped with one O38E, six O47A and three O47B airplanes. Its ground equipment includes two reconnaissance trucks, one ambulance, one motorcycle, one radio trailer and a photographic trailer.

Ark Gives More Room for Trailer Camp Folk

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Expansion of trailer camp facilities for families of Wisconsin and Michigan National Guardsmen in training here has been boosted with the opening of the 100-acre Alexandria city park trailer camp. Other trailer camps are scattered about the city.

It is estimated that there are about 500 trailer homes in and about Alexandria and that half of them are soldiers' families.

Big Snow of Season

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.—Five inches of snow fell here one last week, the first snowstorm of season.

They Won't Fight-But They'll Care for Those Who Do



4000 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS are organized into medical companies like this one at Portage, Wisc., ready to serve the nation, if needed—but without arms. Religious scruples prevent them from actively taking part in battle, but they are preparing themselves for non-combatant service on the battle line. As reported in Army Times last week, the corps is seven years old. Its members buy their own uniforms, pay for textbooks and board while at camp. Their value as a medical unit is becoming increasingly apparent to service officials.

—Milwaukee Journal Photo

Ordnance Folks Are Practical People

PROVIDENCE—You ought to know about the 118th Ordnance Company for three reasons: it has the only Garand rifle in Rhode Island, it's the youngest outfit in the state's National Guard, and it will service the entire 43d Division when it takes the field at Camp Blanding, Fla.

These ordnance guys are a unique military outfit, practical as a hairpin, undecorative as a gas tank, handy as the pocket in a shirt. They know just enough drill to enable them to march endways from one place to another. Only 19 in this company carry arms (.45s), but they know more about lethal weapons, large and small, than the men who actually fight with them.

Skipper of the 118th is Capt. James Holiday, an ex-state trooper. The outfit's only other commissioned officer is 2nd Lt. Donald Leighton, a machinist in civil life. Topkick Richard Hartnett is an auto mechanic and the 37th sergeants, corporals and privates including welders, an electrician, die-makers and other mechanics. When the company gets to Blanding it will be brought to full strength of 43 men and seven officers.

A Rolling Machine Shop

To get a mental picture of how an ordnance company works, it is necessary to imagine a truck equipped like a rolling machine shop. Hauled into some Hell's Corner of the line, a tired, greasy toolwise crew handles all manner of mechanical casualties for a division 18,000 strong. Maybe a tank runs over a land mine, a tractor throws a tread, a Garand self-loader goes out of action, a Colonel drops his binoculars and they break.

All these things come within the 118th's field of operations. The company is rated "medium"—that is, it handles and repairs all small arms up to but not including the 37-mm and all artillery from the 37-mm gun to the 155-mm howitzer. The 118th's automobile section is equipped to handle reconnaissance cars, combat cars, tanks and tractors. Modern mechanized equipment wears itself

Mother Finds Missing Son Through Aid of Draft Board

TACOMA, Wash.—The Selective Service board here turned from its regular duties briefly to act as a bureau of missing persons in the case of John Farkas.

John was the missing person. His family lost track of him after he completed an enlistment in the CCC on the coast. Instead of returning to his home in Cleveland, he chose to remain in the northwest.

His mother, ill, wanted to see her son so she appealed to the draft board in Cleveland for aid. The board's card showed that John registered in Tacoma, but it gave no local address. The board in Tacoma immediately got in touch with the police department, which issued appeals for John to report at once. He did.

Now the youthful Farkas is on his way to Cleveland by train, arriving, no doubt, long before this hits print.

out striking terrible blows. It eats up spare parts as the cavalry's horse uses up hay when it can get it.

No Song for Crew

The trucks carry a slew of equipment. The portable machine shop has drawers crammed with small tools, carries a lathe, shaper, post

Brazilian Chief of Staff Praises U.S. Arms Power

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Pedro Goes Monteiro, was highly impressed with what he saw on his recent visit to the United States with other Latin-American military officers.

Speaking at a banquet celebrating his return from the United States recently, Gen. Monteiro commented:

"The United States is the most powerful nation in the Americas and in the world."

The Army Chief praised the "colossal progress of the arms of the United States both as regards material and organization."

"Honey-wagon" for Brides

FT. HAMILTON, N. Y.—The traditional "honey-wagon" ceremony was revived here recently when Lts. R. F. Stockton, Sam Carter and A. A. Lipscomb, all recent newly-weds, brought their respective brides to the post.

An old-fashioned water-cart served as the vehicle for the brides and their husbands; it was drawn by a command car in place of the customary artillery horses. The 18th Inf. Band led the procession, which circled the parade ground and finished at the Officers Club. Press photographers were on hand to "shoot" the whing-ding.

44th Is Growing

FORT DIX, N. J.—Strength of the 44th Division has been increased by 18000 men to date, but it still needs 4018 more to reach full war strength. Most of the new men were supplied by the Recruit Reception Center. Others came direct to units from Camp Upton.

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47 Men Graduated from Basic Course Work at Chemical School

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, Md.—Forty-seven students, principally National Guard officers, were graduated from the Basic Course work at the Chemical Warfare School here on Nov. 29. In the class were two majors, 20 captains, 13 1st lieutenants and 12 2d lieutenants. The graduates:

Majors Ralph M. Bitler, FA, Colo., and Sol Bloodworth, FA, La.

Captains William H. Abenroth, FA, Idaho; R. E. Bancroft, FA, Calif.; J. B. Cobb, Inf., Mo.; H. L. Collier, Inf., Nebr.; J. P. Geiger, Inf., O.; S. E. Hartman, FA, Md.; C. L. Hay, FA, Mich.; L. M. Howell, FA, Kan.; L. B. Hudson, MC, Miss.; A. C. Johnson, CA, D. C.; R. J. Martin, CA, D. C.; R. L. Martin, FA, C. W. S.; E. T. O'Brien, FA, Utah; W. R. Parient, Inf., Ind.; B. J. Rauch, FA, La.; M. Rees, Inf., Fla.; A. G. Rogge, FA, Wis.; E. M. Shine, Inf., Fla.; F. G. Spiess, FA, La., and P. L. Webb, Inf., W. Va.

First Lts. T. J. Bishop, FA, Tex.; E. W. DeForest, Inf., Ill.; G. R. Dougherty, Inf., Calif.; W. B. Foster, FA, R. I.; W. H. Greene, Inf., Mass.; P. C. Hauck, Inf., Nebr.; W. A. Johnson, Inf., C. W. S.; C. P. Morrison, Inf., Ala.; T. W. O'Byrne, Inf., Md.; W. H. Odle, FA, Idaho; T. E. Parker, CA, N. M.; C. D. Warfield, AC, Md. and R. E. Williams, FA, Ark.

Second Lts. W. R. Adams, Inf., W. Va.; H. R. Adamson, Inf., Nebr.; W. R. Betz, Inf., Nebr.; J. P. Dunne, AC, Ill.; B. O. Hatch, Eng., Utah; A. W. Long, AC, Md.; A. J. Miller, Inf., Md.; A. B. Osborne, Inf., Nebr.; M. A. Peerenboom, FA, Wis.; E. L. Pine, Eng., Nev.; G. R. Rechline, Inf., W. Va., and T. W. Riley, Sig.-Res.

Supernumeraries Set to Leave

FT. SLOCUM, N. Y.—Fifteen Panama supernumeraries were forwarded last week from this station to the Overseas Discharge and Replacement Depot, Brooklyn, for temporary duty pending their departure for foreign stations.

SPECIAL XMAS OFFER To Army Times Readers

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Refresher Course

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of training and with tactical and training inspections.

Among those expected to be enrolled are:

Lt. Col. Frayne Baker, Chief of Staff, 34th Division (N. D.); Maj. Gen. Ralph E. Truman, 35th Division (Mo.); Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, 33d Division (Ill.); Brig. Gen. Diller S. Myers, 65th Infantry Brigade (Ill.).

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Clubertson, 66th Infantry Brigade (Ill.); Brig. Gen. Charles C. Haffner, 58th Field Artillery Brigade (Ill.); Brig. Gen. Harold R. Barker, 68th Field Artillery Brigade (R. I.); Brig. Gen. George M. Alexander, 91st Infantry Brigade (Va.); Brig. Gen. William H. Sands, 54th Field Artillery Brigade (Va.).

Col. John A. Cutchins, Chief of Staff 29th Division (Va.); Brig. Gen. George H. Wark, 60th Field Artillery Brigade (Kan.); Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, 34th Division (Minn.); Col. Stewart G. Collins, 151st Field Artillery, 59th Field Artillery Brigade (Minn.).

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Richord, 29th Division (Md.); Brig. Gen. Amos W. W. Woodcock, 58th Brigade (Md.); Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, 28th Division (Pa.); Brig. Gen. John Aikin, 55th Infantry Brigade (Pa.); Maj. Gen. Edward J. Stackpole, Jr., 56th Infantry Brigade (Pa.).

Brig. Gen. William R. Dunlap, 53d Field Artillery Brigade (Pa.); Col. Benjamin C. Jones, Chief of Staff, 28th Division (Pa.); Brig. Gen. Amos Thomas, 69th Infantry Brigade (Neb.); Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Wing, 86th Infantry Brigade (Vt.); Maj. Gen. Walter P. Story, 40th Division (Calif.).

Brig. Gen. Richard L. Mittelstaedt, 79th Infantry Brigade (Calif.); Brig. Gen. Harcourt Hervey, 80th Infantry Brigade (Calif.); Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, 27th Division (N. Y.); Brig. Gen. Alexander E. Anderson, 54th Infantry Brigade (N. Y.); Brig. Gen. Ogden J. Ross, 53rd Infantry Brigade (N. Y.); Col. Hampton Anderson, Field Artillery, 27th Division (N. Y.).

Brig. Gen. Ellerbe W. Carter, 63d Field Artillery Brigade (Ky.); Lt. Col. Andrew T. McAnsh, G-3, 33d Division (Ill.); Brig. Gen. Albert E.

New Officer Classification System Parallels Plan Recently Set Up For Enlisted Men in the Army

WASHINGTON—Officers in the U. S. Army are to be classified according to their experience and aptitudes in three broad categories—command duty, staff duty and other duty or special qualification—in much the same manner as enlisted men are qualified and assigned to suitable jobs in the new Army.

The system has a twofold purpose: to provide a means whereby specific jobs can be filled without delay and to round out the individual officer by assigning him to duty in which he has had little or no experience.

Life's Simpler Now For Pvt. Karelitz Ex-Fiddler

FORT DIX, N. J.—Capt. W. M. Hummel, post utilities officer, saw a private leaning on an axe, looking at his hand and shaking his head.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "In the Bronx I was a fiddler," said the youth. "Now in the Army I swing an axe all day. What shall I do when I get out? I'm ruining my hands."

"Come with me," said Captain Hummel. He took the trainee into the office and installed him in front of a telephone. "When the phone rings, identify the office and give your name. What is your name?"

"Karelitz," said the fiddler. "That will never do," said Captain Hummel.

When you call up the post utilities office nowadays, someone says: "Private Smith speaking."

It's really Karelitz.

Wilfong, 65th Field Artillery Brigade (Utah); Maj. Gen. William S. Key, 45th Division; Brig. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, 45th Division.

Brig. Gen. Louis A. Ledbetter, 45th Division; Col. James C. Styron, Field Artillery, Chief of Staff, 45th Division; Brig. Gen. D. Wray De Prez, 75th Infantry Brigade (Ind.); Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, 38th Division (Ind.); Col. Norman A. Nicolai, 38th Division (Ind.); Col. William F. Daugherty, 115th Quartermaster Regiment (Calif.).

The order calling for classification of some 90,000 commissioned and warrant officers now on active duty or to be called in the near future was issued last week by the War Department. The classifications will indicate the experience and ability or lack of special fitness in particular lines.

As it pertains to classification, command duty means actual command, large or small, of any description what ever. The manner of performance of duties will indicate ability to serve in the same capacity upon call, department officials explained.

Officers will be classified for staff duty according to experience with the general and special staffs of the larger units. Other specialties refer to duties other than command or staff that requires special skill and training, such as communications, transportation, instruction, etc.

Clerical, fiscal, supply and technical experience and ability will determine the warrant officer classifications on the bases of their records.

The War Department stated it looked upon the new classification plan as an aid to the morale and efficiency of the Army through proper assignment. It was pointed out that the system for officers parallels that recently set up for classification of enlisted personnel. Both plans have the same purpose in view.

Answers To Quiz

(Questions on Page 15)

1. halt
2. double time
3. traveling fire
4. out of action
5. lies down and listens
6. "freeze"
7. yes
8. 1000 and 5000
9. black
10. brown

Guard Noncoms Take Cavalry Course At Fort Riley

WASHINGTON—National Guard cavalry regiments will send 36 men to Fort Riley, Kan., this week for the three months' course at the Cavalry School.

Four students each will be sent by the 101st N. Y., 102nd N. J., 104th Pa., 107th O., 113th Ia., and 115th Wyo. Cavalry, not yet in Federal service. Three regiments now in service will send four men each—the 106th O., the 112th and 124th Tex. Cavalry.

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holds by reason of the app of the service in grade policy. Regardless of the length of commissioned service will become eligible for promotion to higher grade upon completion of prescribed years of service. This is subject to the limitations heretofore imposed on the regimental and battalion commanders, and battalion and commanders.

Home Guard News

Adopt Field Gray Uniform For N. J. State Guard

TRENTON, N. J.—Approval of a new uniform of cadet gray cloth, consisting of blouse, trousers and overseas cap, for the New Jersey State Guard was announced this week by Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Barlow, State Quartermaster General. The uniform is patterned after the field dress of the British Army.

The State or Home Guard will replace the National Guardsmen when the latter go into training away from home. The emergency militia will be composed of around 2000 volunteers over draft age. The new uniforms will cost about \$18 each.

General Barlow said the guard, which will be similar in purpose to the Home Guard of World War days, will be equipped with cartridge belts, bayonets and rifles.

California Rifle Clubs Offer To Form Home Guard Units

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Governor Olson has received letters from two dozen rifle clubs in the state offering to form themselves into Home Guard units to defend the state in the absence of the National Guard.

All of the offers, the Governor said, have been referred to the Home Guard Defense Subcommittee of the Governor's Defense Council. Acceptance of the offers, he added, must await War Department instructions.

Call for Militia Reserve Issued by Ill. Governor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — A 10,000 volunteers for a state Militia to replace National Guardsmen that are being mobilized for Federal defense training, been issued by Gov. John St. John.

The Governor appointed Major John V. Clinkin of Chicago, War commander of the 130th Infantry, as commander of the Militia. Volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45, including those deferred for Selective Service, are asked to join for a term of two years.

Former Field Clerk Charged With Impersonating Federal Officer at Ark. Camp

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A charge of impersonating a Government official has been filed here against H. Scott, 39, who allegedly passed himself off as a Federal inspector at Camp Pike following a construction accident.

Ten men were slightly injured in the accident. E. A. Hines, a foreman, told authorities he wrote a report of the accident. Scott's direction the day after the accident. Hines said also that he telephoned him later and told him that he was dismissed.

Army authorities said a cashed here by Scott was from a Louisiana Army Camp "where he had been employed as a field clerk."

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